Yourself!

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The Washington Post about and Address in 1977. The worder of the state of the four years later, wrote of Roy four years muer, wrote or not efficiently himself to the world to United States chose the role. of gradualism."

ntion," wrote John Balzar defrom Atlanta in July star odnering Dukakis to the public weed his sensitivity to clickers as you political areas." y say in political argot." And g oneself against or relatively.

Dukakis has been allowed to to Jesse Jackson, complete a Jim Lehrer in June. fine is not always used relei-fine is not always used relei-alister Peter D. Hart used a

ning, to modify event, thus deshat produces political result.
Bush, in debate, held that o define not just my positive he word mean? ("OK, km; One sense is "to state the me characterize, to describe the d is "to delimit, specify, fate ar the edges."

re political use, to define your nur goals and values vividly to sharpen the impressing I approach in a way that is a ost voters."

r said such self-portraitme failed to define himself and spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that during their meeting campaign, Bush redefined by Mr. Sakharov was very thanktiger — in what must be thological effort. ful in Mr. Reagan "for what he had done on behalf of human

the American philosopher at otted in 1961: "Trying to define to bite your own testh." rights and for him and his Mr. Sakharov, however, New York Tunes Serme also voiced concern about the impact that Mr. Reagan's strategic missile defense program

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on food supplies. Page 2.

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Page 11 FOR MO CLASSIFE LEGAL NOTICES

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5345) ~ <sup>36</sup>57 A TEO STATE BRIDE the control of the court of the Signature Proper and Sec.

cherish their new wives.

Everything from the rings they exchanged marriages like these.



Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1988

sace ....... 130 Dr. Nigana.... 8,00 Natra Yugos

ESTABLISHED 1887

# Lament of an Unloved (Soviet) Capitalist

By Bill Keller New York Times Service

The Global Newspaper

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MOSCOW - When Viktor I. Korchagin toined the budding private business sector, he was after money, not love. He did not expect, however, to be quite so unloved.

"Stop anyone on the street and ask, and you will find the general opinion is that we are thieves, profineers, speculators," he lamented the other day, with the exasperated air of a man whose impromptu lectures on Adam Smith have some over too many heads. "Eighty per-

cent of public opinion is against us."

And so, Mr. Korchagin, electrician by training entrepreneur by choice — he runs a private venture that recycles industrial wastes — is now, out of fear, a lobbyist.

He is president of Rossiya, one of several interest groups that have spring up in the past few months in defend Soviet private businessmen against obstructive government bureau-crats, envious professional rivals, criminal rackets and a public that seems increasingly hostile.

Against these threats to their prosperity and, some fear, their very existence, the business tobbies plan to promote candidates for public office, fight in the courts, appeal to Kremlin leaders and wage media campaigns.

Kiosk

Reagan Meets

With Sakharov

WASHINGTON (AP) -

President Ronald Reagan,

welcoming Andrei D. Sakha-

rov, the Soviet dissident, to the

White House, said on Monday

that human rights would re-main an irritant in U.S.-Soviet

relations until all political

might have on superpower ef-

forts to negotiate a reduction

President Mikhail S. Gor-

bachev Monday in Orel,

where he led a conference

Benezir Blanto courted the

heart of Punjab with a cam-

paign stop in Lahore. Page 2.

Sudanese rebels reportedly

have agreed on a peace plan with a member of the govern-

The Wall Street Journal is

scaling back plans to build a

major newspaper presence in

Control Data expects n fourth-

quarter loss that would nearly

erase its \$14.5 million profit in

the first nine months. Page 13.

Dow Close The Dollar

Down DM 1.7458

Yen 123.775 FF 5.961

Business/Finance

Page 7.

General News

ing coalition.

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in missile stockpiles:

The chief White House

prisoners were releas

"Our numbers are growing, and the problems are growing," said Andrei A. Fyodorev, a restaurateur and leader of a rival business lobby, the Moscow Association of Cooperatives. "The time has come to unite."

An immediate target is next year's election of a new government, in which 100 seats have been set aside for representatives of cooperatives, the worker-owned businesses that are the dominant

Like many Western businesses, Soviet entrepreneurs were first galvanized to political action by the specter of taxation. Cooperative businessmen banded together in May in protest a new progressive tax law that would have levied up to 90 percent of n cooperator's profits

Arguing that this tax would extinguish the incentive for plunging into new business ventures, the private entrepreneurs flooded the party and government with telegrams, and persuaded a few sympathetic legislators to raise the issue during a session of the normally comatose national legislature.

To their own astonishment, the entrepreneurs raised such a fuss that the Finance Ministry revoked its tax law and has not yet come up

Moscow doctors are now trying a similar feat. Early this month, private practitioners organized an association of medical coopera-tives to combat official restrictions on the

booming business of private medicine.

The Ministry of Health has ordered state hospitals and clinics to stop renting their diagnostic equipment after hours to doctors in private practice, contending that some of the doctors are price-gouging. Private doctors -- the association estimates there are 4,000 now in Moscow alone - have no other source for their equipment, lacking the foreign currency to im-

"The issue before us is the survival of medical cooperatives," said Leonid Podolsky, a physician who helped organize the group. "They say they are not banning medical cooperatives, hut

there are different ways of hanning."

The medical association has already sent letters to party and government leaders and its representatives have been interviewed on television and in the press. They plan in take their case to Gosarhitrage, the state arhitration agenry, and to have sympathizers raise it at a session

Mr. Korchagin said the state control of prop-See SOVIET, Page 6



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel listening Monday to President Chaim Herzog.

# **Bush Moves to Calm Markets**; Reappointment of Brady Seen

Central Bank Buying Lifts Dollar

Large-scale purchases of dollars by the Bank of Japan and subsequent buying by the Federal Reserve helped the U.S. currency eke out gains on Monday, but the advance was tempered by underlying cautiousness in the markets.

In Tokyo, the Japanese central bank reportedly purchased half a billion dollars in an effort to stem the currency's recent slide against the yen. The Federal Reserve bought dollars later in the day when

the currency's advance flagged.

The dollar has been under pressure since George Bush won the U.S. presidential election last week. The market has speculated that the United States might seek a lower value for the currency to make its exports cheaper and imports more expensive. Mr. Bush and other U.S. officials, however, said that the new

administration is committed to exchange-rate stability, and comments by Japanese and West German officials also helped the dollar. In New York, the dollar rose to 123,775 yen Monday from 122,850 on Friday, and the currency advanced to 1,7458 Deutsche marks from 1,7375. (Page 9)

# Mansfield to Step Down As U.S. Envoy in Tokyo

By Margaret Shapiro

TOYXO -- Mike M former U.S. Senate majority leader who became an institution here in 11 years as ambassador, announced Monday that he would retire next month.

Mr. Mansfield, 85, who has served longer than any previous U.S. ambassador to Japan, said that with the presidential election now over and several difficult issues between the United States and Japan at least temporarily resolved, he and his wife felt it was time to retire and return to the United

With an academic background in

anti-Japan sentiment in the United States, Mr. Mansfield has been though he has been occasionally criticized at bome for not being tough enough on Japan.

Some Japanese said they were worried that the angrier mood toward Japan in the United States might result in an a less understanding appointce being sent to replace Mr. Mansfield.

Mr. Mansfield's tenure in many ways tracks Japan's changing position in the world.

In 1977, arriving in Tokyo as an appointce of Jimmy Carter shortly after retiring as the Senate Democratic leader, Mr. Mansfield found himself trying to bolster local conBy Gwen Ifill

GULF STREAM, Florida -President-elect George Bush, moving to send out strong signals to calm financial markets and stabilize the dollar, said at a seaside news conference Monday that world leaders should expect "a continuation of existing policy" when he takes office in January.

Reagan administration policy "is built around policy coordination and exchange market stability," he said, "Those are words of art, That's the policy of the existing administration. That will be the policy of the George Bush administra-Mr. Bush dismissed the instabil-

ity on the world money markets as gyrations" that would correct

"Exchange market stability is the key," he said, "Nobody is going to peg the dollar to any existing cur-

[Senior advisers said Mr. Bush had assured Nicholas F. Brady, a longtime political confidant, that he would remain as Treasury secre-tary in the Bush administration, The New York Times reported.

An announcement is expected to be made when Mr. Bush returns fuesday from a vacation in Florida, the officials said.]

Mr. Bush continued to characterize the U.S. budget deficit as "a matter of grave urgency" and said that he was willing to meet with congressional leaders before taking office Jan. 20.

Mr. Bush, relaxed and jovial after three days of fishing and golfing in the Florida sunshine, shied away from making any new cabinet announcements.

The president-elect cited his selection of James A. Baker 3d as See BUSH, Page 6

# PLO, Implicitly Recognizing Israel, Is Set to Declare Independent State

The Associated Press

ALGIERS - The Palestine National Council endorsed a new political strategy late Monday implicitly recognizing the state of Israel

Spokesmen for the Palestine Liberation Organization said the official declaration of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would be made early Tuesday morning.

The approval of the strategy marked a major victory for the PLO ehairman, Yasser Arafat, who has campaigned for a more modernte policy that would meet some of Washington's conditions for dealing with the PLO.

The Palestine National Council is viewed by Palestinians as a parration," with 253 of its members voting for it, 46 voting against and

Some other members of the 450short notice, immediately after the council's political committee completed drafting the declaration.

"It was read in its entirety before the voting," a council source said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "When endorsed, the hall broke in applause and everyone appeared relaxed.

He confirmed that Georges Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and others of his group who also are members of the council were among those who voted against the draft in the show of

was called in such a hurry, the source saio: "We wanted this out of the way so we can declare Palestinseat council were absent because ian independence in the early hours is the Palestinians' independence a letter over the weekend - that

Earlier, a PLO spokesman, Ahmed Abdelrahman, said, "The Palearly hours of Tuesday, after midnight in the occupied territories."

In Washington, President Ron-ald Reagan said Monday that if the council accepted United Nations Resolution 242, "that would be some progress." But be said, There are other problems that remain to be solved." He did not elaborate.

Resolution 242 recognizes Israel's right to exist. The move would satisfy one of Washington's condi-tions for dealing with the PLO.

# Herzog Turns to Shamir

#### Rightist Coalition Seen Despite Call For Unity Cabinet

By Glenn Frankel

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called Monday for reconciliation with his main political rival, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and sought to reassure American Jews alarmed by the prospect of new religious laws as be received a mandate from President Chaim Herzog to form the next Israeli government.

Mr. Shamir said he would try to form another national unity gov-ernment between his rightist Likud bloc and Mr. Peres's leftist Labor Party. He said he would meet with Labor leaders in the next few days to see if agreement was possible.

But Mr. Shamir made it clear that his party would bold the majority in any new coalition and would not rotate the prime ministership, as be and Mr. Peres did during the last unity government.

Mr. Peres bas rejected the prospect of serving in a subordinate role in Mr. Shamir and Likud in a new government.

But some members of his party, including Yitzhak Rabin, the defense minister, have said they would rather join such a coalition than leave the government in the hands of a narrowly based rightist coalition that they fear would wreck any prospect for Middle East peace.

On Sunday, the prime minister signed a political agreement with the two main ultraorthodox parties. In it, he promised to achieve passage within three months of leg-islation that would change the definition of "who is a Jew" in a way that would effectively ban nonor-thodox converts to Judaism from receiving Israeli citizenship.

In return, the parties pledged to support Mr. Shamir for the prime ministership, giving him 11 extra votes and allowing him to forge a majority of 63 seats in the 120member Knesset, or parliament.

Mr. Shamir sought Monday to allay the fears of American Jewish such legislation would delegitimize the Reform and Conservative Jewish movements and cause serious estinian state will be declared in the conflict between Israeli and American Jewry.

> His office released a message he sent to the leaders in which he said he regretted that the issue had not been settled outside the Knesset He invited them to continue consultations aimed at achieving an understanding.

> But when asked late Monday hy a radio interviewer whether he intended to respect the three-month deadline for passing the legislation, Mr. Shamir said that he would adding, "Otherwise I would not have promised it in advance."

Reform Jewish leaders said it was unlikely that the prime minister's statements would reassure American Jews.

"Shamir's track record on this issue is not very good," said Levi Weiman-Kelman, a Reform rabbi living in Jerusalem. "Last year be inld American groups during his visit to the States that he opposed amending the lnw. Then he voted for it in the Knesset. Now be's agreed to back it again."

Mr. Shamir's Likud won 40 seats in 39 for Labor in the parliamentary election Nov. 1, but his rightist bloc held a total of 52 seats in the left's 55. That left the balance of power in the hands of three small

See ISRAEL, Page 6

#### Asian matters, political connechands. But Mr. Habash, a radical, secretary of state as an example of fidence and stop Japanese from tions in Washington and a willing-Conference sources said the had already said be would accept See MANSFIELD, Page 6 ness to take on protectionist and PNC endorsed the "political decla- the rule of the majority.

As Sanctions' Bite Is Felt, South Africans Debate What to Do By John D. Battersby

New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG — Reacting to the victory of Vice President George Bush in the U.S. presidential election last week, the commentary on state-controlled radio here welcomed the fact that Mr. Bush had opposed his country's imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

But Foreign Minister R.F. Boths warned that with a strengthened Democratic Party majority in both bouses of Congress, supporters of more sanctions might try to test Mr. Bush early in his term. "A Bush victory

caped sanctions," Mr. Botha said.
The fact is, South Africa's economy is already smarting under the impact of some strong economic sanctions and other antiapartheid strategies initiated three years ago by many of Pretoria's major trading

Lenders in some nations refused to roll over their loans to South Africa. Other countries enacted trade embaranes. Foreign corporations began in sell their South African operations in a program of disin-

Simply put, South Africa needs at least 5 percent annual growth to provide work for a growing number of job-seekers, most of cope with its foreign debt crisis.

The sanctions and corporate disinvestment that helped create this situation have have been tested, and they are not worksplit the white community, sparked disputes among businessmen and economists, Such sanctions have not yet sent South and split the black community.

against sanctions, as long as certain strategies for economic growth are adopted.

"Now that the sanctions card has been played, the statistics show that apart from whom are black. But growth of more than 3 the coal industry, where 10,000 blacks had percent will spur import demand and deny to be retrenched, they have not had much the country the trade surplus it needs to Of an influence," said Frederick J. Du Plessis, chairman of South African National Life Assurance Co., or Sanlam. "Sanctions

> But others disagreed and said they wanted South Africa to abandon its defiant

Africa's economy into recession. But they To be sure, some white businessmen still stance. "In this day and age, there is no have forced Pretoria to pay a high price for say South Africa can hold out indefinitely such thing as economic self-sufficiency, and we delude ourselves if we think we are different," said Henri de Villers, chairman of Standard Bank of South Africa, addressing a meeting of executives. "South Africa

> Gavin W.H. Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corp., the mining conglomerate, sent a similar message in an interview in Leadership, a business and political journal. "We might achieve a growth buhble for a couple of years under a command

needs the world."

See SANCTIONS, Page 15

# Locked Out, Chicago Men Try Marriage

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service CHICAGO - The men of the Rockwell Gardens housing project became fugitives in their own homes in September, ducking and dodging security guards, holed up in apartments and afraid to leave.

After a series of gang murders at the West Side project, the Chicago Housing Authority had declared an emergency inspection and refused entry to anyone who was not a leaseholder. Many of the men of Rockwell Gardens were not; the leases were in the names of the women with whom they lived. The men - some of them longtime resi-

dents, some of them with children by the women - were relegated to the status of "visitors." They had to check out by midnight if they wanted to re-enter lawfully. Jarred into the realization that their longstanding unions were recognized by few peo-

ple other than themselves, they vowed never to be shut out again. So on Sunday, before 300 witnesses, including cheering neighbors and the 21 children among them, eight men from Rockwell Gardens, decked out in tuxedos and brightly shined shoes, promised to love, honor and

to the mascara on the brides' eyelashes was donated by local businesses hoping for more

The brides had fretted over their veils and smoked cigarette after cigarette to calm their they said. They were marrying for love, for nerves. They emerged in pink jersey dresses of varying waist sizes: One bride was six months pregnant and another had given birth Friday to her second son. It was a dramatic rite of passage for 16 persons struggling to raise families in one of

'I'm as happy as I can be. It's almost as if they're my kids.

Vincent Lane, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority

Chicago's most dangerous housing projects, n world away from the lives of middle-class Americans and their bridal registries. Most of the hrides and grooms said they

had never been to a wedding before. A few said they were the first in their families to get married. Several said they did not even know any married people. For some of the couples, marriage means that less money will be coming in: Some of the men have jobs, and rent subsidies and

weifare payments are based on family in-

come. Now those benefits will decrease by

\$30 to \$40 a month.

companionship, for the children they have and hope to have — and because as Theoarther Bower, who was marrying Linda Jackson after 11 years and one child together, said simply, "I know her way, and she knows At the short and simple ceremony, with the

Reverend Louise Reid presiding in the auditorium of Malcolm X College, neighbors and relatives cheered and whistled as each groom walked out and joined his bride.

They are fried chicken and macaroni salad at the reception and got pieces of a five-tiered yellow wedding cake topped hy 16 miniature hrides and grooms, donated by a local baker. Then white stretch limousines whisked the

couples off to their honeymoons: a free night at the Quality Itut for some and at the Congress Hotel for the others. Housing officials have doted on the cou-

ples like proud parents. "I'm as happy as I can be," said Vincent Lane, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority and the man who started the new security measures. "It's almost as if they're

The couples all live in an aging high-rise huilding on Chicago's West Adams Street, with a dirt yard in front and a rusting swing See 'I DO', Page 6



Some of the eight Chicago couples reacting after the Reverend Louise Reid pronounced them "men and wives."

# Gorbachev Gets New Message On Food: 'Things Are Better'

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Two months after he heard dozens of bleak complaints from people in the streets of Siberia about the lack of decent food in Soviet stores, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev tried to turn gloom into optimism in a televised meeting Monday with the people of

In a scene broadcast nationally on the evening news program Vre-mya, a crowd of people gathered around Mr. Gorbachev told him the food situation was "better than

"Word of honor?" Mr. Gorba-"Oh, yes," cried several men and women. "Word of honor. Things

The mood of Monday's trip, and its presentation on television, came in stark contrast to Mr. Gorbachev's visit in September to the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, where citizens complained bitterly to him about the state of consumer goods and the lack of decent gro-

ceries in the stores. While Mr. Gorbachev appeared to use the Krasnoyarsk trip as a means to dramatize his commitment to improving the lot of ordinary people, the visit to Orel, 365 kilometers (225 miles) south of Moscow, seemed intended to raise U.S.-Soviet Talks

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the food situation is worse than it was in the 1970s, Mr. Gorbachev's schedule featured a trip to a food exhibition, where he walked past polished apples, wheels of cheese, sumptuous cakes and dozens of heads of lettuce and cabbage.

Mr. Gorbachev went to Orel osconference on the food situation, but his speech there broke no new ground on policy. He merely reiterated his commitment to instituting a nationwide program of giving long-term land leases to family

The meeting appeared mainly to be about national mood, about easing some of the despair people feel when they try to buy a cut of meat and come home with mostly gristle. Mr. Gorbachev is the first Soviet leader to try to master the medium of television as way to inform and enlist the support of people on po-

Also present at the Orel meeting was Yegor K. Ligachev, a conserva-tive Politburo member who was shifted from the ideology to agri-cultural portfolio in a major shakeup of the leadership six weeks ago. Mr. Ligachev, according to Al-

# On Nuclear Arms Are Adjourning

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet cegotiators will hold the final meeting in a four-month round of nuclear arms talks on Tuesday, a Soviet

spokesman said on Monday. Delegates will meet at the Soviet diplomatic mission in Geneva for the last full session of the current round. Dates for the next, 11th round have not been announced, he

The two countries have been trying to reach agreements roughly halving their arsenals of long-range nuclear missiles and limiting spacebased defenses. Both sides acknowledged this year that the agreements could not

be concluded before President

Although Soviet citizens still say bert Vlasov, head of the press agentop figure in Soviet agriculture, eclipsing Viktor P. Nikonov, who had been in charge of farming.

"Nikonov is now Ligachev's dep-y," Mr. Vlasov said. Mr. Ligachev, however, did not attend a major meeting last month at which tensibly to speak at and attend a Mr. Gorbachev emphasized his intention to radically reform Soviet farming and transfer some land from collective and state farms to

family plots.
The Kremlin chose Orel as the site of the conference because it has been a kind of model for food production and farming. The lead article of the government newspaper Izvestia on Monday night was headlined "Lease Contracts Return Land to Its Master." The article said that the Orel region had increased sales of meat by 33 percent and milk by 17 percent in the three years that Mr. Gorbachev has been

At the meeting, Mr. Gorbachev called the food supply problem "the most difficult problem of the ioternal policy of the Soviet

#### Baltic Leaders Lectured

Novosti news agency reported Monday that three Polithuro mem-bers had told leaders of the Soviet Baltic republics to take a firmer line against nationalists opposed to the Kremlin's plans for constitutional changes, Reuters reported.

They issued their warning before

an emergency session of the Esto-nian parliament on Wednesday that could put the republic on a collision course with Moscow because nationalists are demanding rejection of the constitutional changes.

Novosti said that three top Politburo members, Viktor M. Chebri-kov, Vadim A. Medvedev and Nikolai N. Slyunkov, who were sent to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on Friday, had told Baltic Communist Party leaders to "formulate more precisely their attitude to cur-rent trends."

#### Gorhachev to Visit U.K. President Gorbachev will visit

Britain from Dec. 12 to 14. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher an-

The leader of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, Mian Nawaz Sharif, campaigning Monday in Labore. Bhutto Woos Heart of Punjab. In Middle-Class Lahore, She Is Cheered by the Poor

Under the previous president, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, assembly candidates were required

to run as independents, a system

that concentrated power in the president's hands. But over the

summer, the Supreme Court ruled

that the elections should be held on

gone from the scene, having died in

ter, and the assembly will select a ment in the Middle East, which has

declined. Returning laborers, many with new skills and expectations,

find it hard to get jobs. Poverty is

disguised by the superficial abun-

Mr. Sharif, a 38-year-old indus-

trialist and the acting chief minister

of Punjab, was appointed by Gen-eral Zia. His election posters domi-nate ocarly every intersection in

For Pakistan, they are posters with a difference. He is drawn or

photographed in a Western business suit, in keeping with the prosperous face of Lahore.

Mr. Sharif, whose family is in the

steel business, said Sunday that his

priorities as prime minister would be to increase industrial investment

in Pakistan and to promote free

Pakistan, he introduced the politics

of Mr. Sharif and the former prime

minister, Mohammad Khan Jun-

Mr. Sharif, Mr. Junejo and Mr.

Jatoi are all regarded as potential

prime ministers should the alliance

win a National Assembly majority. Among the three, Mr. Sharif has a

regional disadvantage. Historical-

itary, have not been prime minis

often have come from Sind Prov-

Mr. Junejo was prime minister from 1985 until he was dismissed

ance was seen as disappointing.

This leaves Mr. Jatoi as a strong

contender if the Democratic Alli-

ters. Heads of government most

Punjabis, who dominate the mil-

the legacy of General Zia.

enterprise.

of decency."

two years ago.

dance of consumer goods.

By Barbara Crossette New York Times Service LAHORE, Pakistan — Racing across farmland, escorted by wildly enthusiastic partisans on motorcycles, buses and cars, Benazir Bhutto brought her election message to the

heart of Punjab, the most impor-tant province in Pakistan. In her last major urban rally of the campaign, which by law cannot a party basis. With General Zia continue beyond Monday, Miss Bhutto was cheered Sunday by unemployed and bomeless people in the oldest and most middle-class city in Pakistan. She promised a people's government that would

answer the cries of the poor.
Pakistanis will vote Wednesday for a National Assembly, the lower house of parliament. The party or Ronald Reagan left office on Jan. nounced Monday night. Reuters coalition that gains a majority is reported from London. expected to choose a prime minis-

a plane crash Aug. 17, the prime minister is expected to hold sway. The crowds that viewed the Bhutto procession were good-natured, but there was anger, too, People were outraged at abuses at-tributed to the interim government, and others railed at the religious

figures trying to deny a woman the right to lead the nation. But north of Lahore, the crowds were sparse, often more curious than committed. Miss Bhutto's motorcade sped past villages where farmers prospered and where workers found jobs during the 11-

year rule of General Zia. Backed by ber well-organized Pakistan People's Party, Miss Bhutto made a stop Mooday in Peshawar, on the Afghan border. She then flew to Karachi to end her campaign before returning to her family's base, in Larkana in Sind Province, where she will vote.

Her mother, Nusrat, the co-leader of the party, is expected to be a Mustafa Jatoi, a former colleague prominent figure in a Bhutto gov-

Even after Miss Bhutto moved on, Lahore remained in the spotlight. One of her most serious ri-Mian Nawaz Sharif, held the final rally of his Islamic Democratic Alliance there Monday. The alliance is a coalition of Bhutto opponents, most of them officials of the

As Puniab goes, more often than not, so goes Pakistan. The province is the country's most populous. It holds 115 of the 207 directly elected seats in the 237-member National Assembly. But Punjab, a productive agricultural and industrial province with higher literacy and family-income rates than the rest of Pakistan, also exemplifies the economic uncertainty in Pakistan, and this makes the outcome of the Nov.

ance gains an assembly majority.

Mr. Jatoi, also a Sindhi, is respected for his statesmanship and 16 voting anyone's guess. Punjabis benefited from employ- political aptitude.

#### PRAGUE (Renters) — Czechoslovakia's economic change program was introduced to parliament Monday by Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec, who replaced Lubomir Strongal in October. Ministers said the plan involved streamlining production and introducing a limited market element. clement Finance Minister Jan Stejskal said that although wholesale prices would be reworked next year, retail prices would not change. Western diplomats suggested that the authorities sought to avoid a significant rise in retail prices at a time when they were confronted with growing public dissatisfaction over what is seen as a hesitant approach to economic and political change. The active role of the market can be used in a limited way but in the future we want to apply it more widely," said Jaroslav Matejka, secretary of the government economic planning committee. "The logic of the market will not conflict with our interests."

Leader Says Cyprus Wants to Join EC

WORLD BRIEFS

Prague Introduces Economic Change

BRUSSELS (NYT) — President George Vassiliou of Cyprus said Monday that his nation would apply for membership in the European Community, but probably not before 1993.

Mr. Vassiliou met Monday with Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, and Claude Cheysson, the commissioner in charge of Mediterranean policy. The commission is the executive body of the 12-nation European Community. the 12-nation European Community.

Mr. Vassiliou reiterated his country's long-held view that it is part of Europe rather than the Middle East. Cyprus has had associate status in the EC since 1973 and is in the midst of forming a customs union that will mean the end of tariffs and quotas on trade between the island and the

Shultz Calls for Pressure on Despots

SAN SALVADOR (AP) - Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that Latin American nations should close ranks behind a "new diplomacy" aimed at pressuring the region's dictatorships into making

"The time is right for a new diplomacy — a diplomacy based on democratic solidarity and on the aggressive advocacy of democracy by democratic states," Mr. Shultz said in a speech prepared for delivery to aggressive advocacy of meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States.

Expanding on that theme while traveling to San Saivador, Mr. Shultz said that democracies in the major shulld consider ways to make

said that democracies in the region should consider ways to make Nicaragua "feel a sense of isolation" as a means of promoting democratic reform. Mr. Shuitz also cited Paraguay and Cuba as countries that have not been part of the democratic trend in the hemisphere.

#### U.S. Court Upholds Right to Abortion

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Supreme Court refused Monday to rule that husbands could legally prevent their wives from having abortions. The justices, without comment, let stand an Indiana Supreme Court decision that a husband had no right to interfere with his wife's constitu-

decision that a historial had no right to interfere with his wife's consultational right to end her pregnancy.

An Indiana man, Erin A. Conn, had sought a temporary injunction to prevent his estranged wife, Jennifer, from having an abortion. A trial judge issued such an order, but a state appeals court overturned it and the state supreme court upheld that ruling, citing prior U.S. Supreme Court rulings. Mrs. Conn subsequently had an abortion.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the previous Philippine president, Englished E. Messes and his wife. Header worst true over subsequently.

Ferdinand E. Marcos, and his wife, Imelda, must turn over subpoensed records to a federal grand jury in New York. The Marcoses, who were indicted Oct. 21 on charges of stealing more than \$100 million in; Philippine government funds, claimed immunity as a former president and first lady.

#### **Iberian Nations Join Defense Group**

LONDON (AP) — Foreign and defense ministers of the seven-nation Western Enropean Union met Monday to welcome Spain and Portugal as He is an unashamed supporter of members, in the defense forum's first enlargement since 1954. The "I have a lot of admiration for him," he said. "For the first time in ministers also will consider arms control and security matters.

Britain at first opposed the Spanish candidacy, noting that Spain refuses to allow nuclear arms on its territory. But the problem was averted when Spain accepted a WEU stipulation that both imclear and conven-tional arms are needed to deter an invasion by the Warsaw Pact nations. Portugal does not oppose nuclear weapons on its soil. Mr. Sharif's eight-party Islamic Democratic Alliance includes the Pakistan Muslim League, the party

The Western European Union grew out of a defense cooperation treaty signed in 1948 by France, Loxembourg, the Netherlands, Britain and Belgium. Italy and West Germany joined in 1954. But the union, overshadowed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, remained ejo; a religious-based group, the Islamic Society, and the small Na-tional People's Party of Ghulam largely mactive until 1984.

#### For the Record

time military is offering 200,000 peacs (more than \$9,350) for information leading to the recapture of Romulo Kintanar and his wife, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said Monday. Mr. Kintanar, who is the reputed commander of the Communist insurgent force, the New People's

Army, escaped from an army camp over the weekend.

Sikh separatists killed three people, including a journ police shot a Sikh militant to death in the northern Indian state of Punjab. the Press Trust of India said Monday.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### by General Zia earlier this year. French Rail Workers Plan Strikes Specialists say he is not likely to regain the job because his perfor-

PARIS (AFP) - Railroad unions have called for a series of strikes in rance, with major disruptions planned for Tuesday.

At Air France, a month-old mechanics' strike forced the cancellation of 16 flights Monday. In Lyon, Marseille and Nice, public transport workers

Italian air traffic co lers have reached a settle working conditions and pensions and have called off a planned 13-hour strike that would have halted most flights in Italy on Tucsday. (Reuters)

# Tamil Rebels, in Apparent Attempt To Disrupt Election, Kill 27 on Bus

COLOMBO — Tamil guerrillas halese majority. Three persoos were wounded. killed 27 people Monday on a bus

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eclam in Trincomalee district.

The dead, including a soldier and a policeman, belonged to the Sin-

#### Paris-Area Mail Is Moving Again

PARIS - Backed-up mail deliveries began reaching mailboxes in the Paris region Monday after a severe three-week slowdown, but officials said it would take weeks to.

distribute the backlog. After drivers at several distribution centers voted to return to work, the minister for post, telecommunications and space, Paul Quilès, forced the evacuation of other centers still on strike.

The guerrillas have urged Tamils

Security forces continued patrol-ling southern Sri Lanka, which was tense following a strike and antigovernment demonstrations last week in which troops killed 15 people and wounded 25.

Police said activists were trying to organize marches demanding the dissolution of Parliament. They acted despite sweeping powers including orders to shoot - given to the security forces in an attempt Offices and shops remained closed and public transportation was at a halt in some districts, resi-

dents said. The government blamed the People's Liberation Front for inciting the unrest in the south

The front, which is predominantly Sinhalese, has criticized Presi-Officials said the attack was dent Junius R. Jayawardene for in eastern Sri Lanka, according to aimed at disrupting Saturday's signing an agreement with Prime military sources. signing an agreement with Prime election of a provincial council in Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India The sources said rebels from the the Tamil-dominated north and that sought to end a separatist revolt by the minority Tamils.

The front has called for the resigto boycott the election, saying the nation of Mr. Jayawardene and the provincial council does not meet cancellation of the pact ft also the needs of the minority commue island to be sent home. The establishment of the semiau-

tonomous provincial council is one of the main elements in the India-Sri Lanka accord. The guerrillas have rejected the pact and are continuing an armed campaign to set up an independent

state for the Tamils, who make up 13 percent of the island's population of 16 million. lodian officials say India's eacekeeping force has severely eakened the rebels but that some

of them are still operating from ingles in the north and east. The Indian defense minister, Krishna Chandra Pant, said Satur-

day that India would send a force to provide extra security during the

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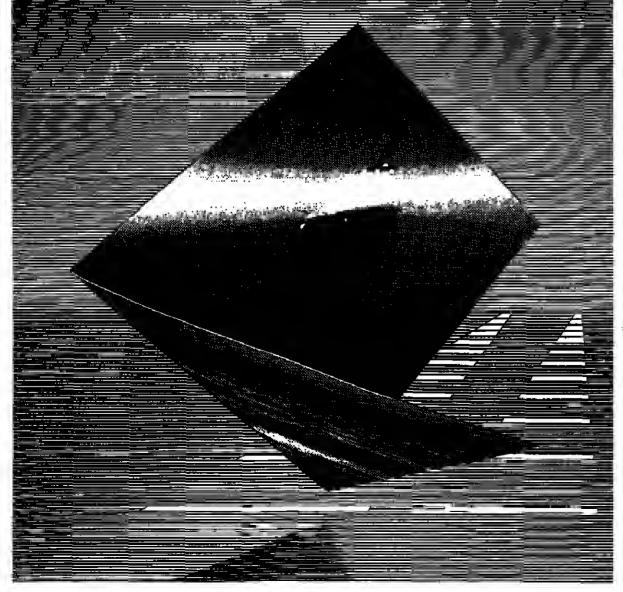
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# BRIEFS

Kremlin

As Stable

Moscow Expects

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

Less Ideology

other Soviet official said.

The development of more stable,

ington and completion of a treaty

to reduce long-range missiles

Moscow also has other, more im-

In addition, Moscow will be

when Reagan was elected in 1980 that be would become a champion

of better relations with the Soviet

cial said.

Union?" a Foreign Ministry offi-

"With Bush, certain things can

be expected, based on his record

and a sudden conversion, or change

Wilhelm Wachtmeister

In Washington,

Tennis Ball in

Swedish Court

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — On Embassy Row, the issue of who will become dean of the

diplomatic corps bas been opened by George Bush's elec-

As vice president, Bush fre-

quently played tennis with the current doyen, Count Wilhelm

Wachtmeister, the Swedish

ambassador, who has served here since June 1974.

But Mr. Wachtmeister is 65 and due to retire early next

year. The question now being

pondered in Stockholm is whether to give him an exten-

sion because of his friendship with the next American presi-

Should he leave, the next in line for deanship by virtue of longevity in embassies here

would be either Sukru Elekdag of Turkey or Andrew J. Jaco-vides of Cyprus, both of whom

arrived nine years ago. Neither

is known as a bot tennis play-

of mind, seems unlikely,".

mediate interests that the new ad-

Economic Chan iovaicie's economic Change of Sees Bush conday by Prime Minister Sees Bush noted in October, Minister of Sees Bush send that although As Stable

said that although wholese !

If praces would not change by
more confronted with growing a figure a hesitant approach to cooling.

in be used in a limited way but stry," said Jaroslav Matejia at ming committee. The logical

ing any major change in American in George Vassilion of Change Bush, the Kremin appears the Coorge Bush are large idealogical ri George Vassilion of Comply for membership in the in. th Jacques Delors, president the Cheysson, the committee ecommission is the execute

ty.

tiry's long-held view that it is a few control of the control

essure on Despot retary of State George P. Salanis should close ranks behind ag negion's dictatorships most

hiplomacy — a diplomacy be aggressive advocacy of demo-in a speech prepared for delice Organization of American & Sie has been willing to make common should consider water the coals of the White House," and ion should consider ways be sic goals of the White House," an-"as a means of promoting den guay and Cuba as countries to end in the hemisphere.

is Right to Abor apreme Court refused Monday nt their wives from having an et stand an Indiana Suprement to interfere with his wife's a

had sought a temporary interest, from having an aborton; ate appeals court overturned in ding citing prior U.S. Suprael ad an abortion.

hat the previous Philippine pe seeking American approval, with-held by the Reagan administration, . Imelda, must turn over sein New York. The Marcoses, 1 to be host to an international constealing more than \$100 me ference on human rights in the next med immunity as a former perfew years.

"Who could have predicted

#### oin Defense Grog defense ministers of the serve

aday to welcome Spain and Pag s first enlargement since 18 control and security matters panish candidacy, noting the territory. But the problem was plation that both ouclear and invasion by the Warsaw Page weapons on its soil.

rew out of a defense cooperain abourg, the Netherlands, his my joined in 1954. But he antic Treaty Organization, me

g 200,000 pesos (more than 303 are of Romulo Kintanar and ud Monday. Mr. Kintanar, w mist insurgent force, the North pole, including a journalist is

, UPDATE

ters Plan Strike as have called for a serier of anned for Tuesday, hanies' strike forced the candialle and Nice, public transport

e reached a settlement over the and have called off a plant!
t flights in Italy on Tuesdy #

16

: we need to get. s, clients world us to handle the ncluding the pla ent of estates.

iagement, as we kn nd investmenth er the thorough 's leading bank's sche Bank Gro



WARSAW - The Polish authorities raised the price of liquor on Monday for the third time this

The PAP news agency said the price went up about 10 percent, meaning that the cheapest vodka rose from 1,640 zloues (\$3.40) a boute to 1,800 zloues, or about an average day's ray. The price had average day's pay. The price had gone up 18 percent in July.



Crew members of the space shuttle Atlantis practicing escape procedures at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Guy Gardner, left, the Atlantis pilot, and Richard Mullane stood in a basket that could be predictable relations with Washused to evacuate the shuttle during a prelaunch emergency.

#### promise to be the Soviet Union's primary goals with the Bush ad-Space Agency Accused Of Challenger Cover-Up ministration will face in its first days, including a desire that hostil-ities in Afghanistan diminish so the withdrawal of Soviet troops can be completed by a Feb. 15 deadline.

Later that month, however,

NASA reversed itself and acknowl-

edged that the astronauts had acti-

vated their emergency breathing

packs, which seemed to be evidence

that some of the crew members

Mr. Hotz said he believed that

NASA's inidal statements about

the astronauts and other actions by

the space agency were part of a

broad effort to keep the public from learning that the Challenger

crew might have survived the disas-

ter had certain precautions been

safety equipment, like emergency

shortly after launching.

"With readily available standard

struggled to survive well after the

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A member of the presidential commission that investigated the Challenger disaster has charged that the Nadonal Aeronantics and Space Administration attempted to conceal details about the deaths of the seven space shuttle crew members.

"Of course there was a cover-," said Robert B. Hotz, former editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology. "I believe they couldn't face the fact that they had to put these guys in a situation where they did not have adequate equipment to survive." Mr. Hotz, confirming statements

that first appeared in Sunday's edioons of The Miami Herald, said in an interview that he believed that at least some of the seven crew members were alive, though probably not conscious, when the crew com-partment smashed into the Atlantic Ocean more than two minutes after the shuttle exploded.

Shirley Green, a spokeswoman Hotz's allegations.
"I don't know on what he could

possibly base such a conclusion," she said. "I think the evidence is very clear that the agency tried through a number of methods to get as honest an investigation as it could. We were straightforward with the public."

NASA has altered its account of the Jan. 28, 1986, disaster, first say-ing it believed that the crew mean-bers had died instantly. In July 1986, the agency said its analysis showed that the crew had no in-

#### Roh Urges Calm, Seeming to Reject **Jailing of Chun**

SEOUL — President Roh Tae Won appealed Monday for calm in settling the dispute over allegations of misrule by his predecessor, and the opposition hinted it could accept a solution short of jailing the former president.

Returning from an Asian tour, Mr. Roh called for "reason, not emotion," apparently ruling out legal action against the disgraced for-mer general, Chun Doo Hwan, who rose to the presidency by a military coup in 1979.

Poliocal analysts saw this as a sign that Mr. Roh would reject op-position demands to bring Mr. Chun to justice on the ground that such action would be seen as politi-cal revenge and would harm de-

Opposition leaders demanded last weekend that Mr. Roh, who was once a military academy stu-dent with Mr. Chun, stop shielding

In an apparent softening of that stand, a spokesman for the Peace and Democracy Party, the main opposition group in parliament, said shortly before Mr. Roh returned to Seoul that his party was not necessarily determined to send Mr. Chun to prison.

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# U.S. Companies Sweeten the Pot to Keep Staffers

organization in New York.

Companies can set aside as much

By Milt Freudenheim

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Faced with a tight labor market, a growing number of American businesses are offering a variety of added benefits to help recruit and retain employees. Benefits like subsidies for transit fares, for restaurant meals and for bealth club memberships and vouchers that help pay for child care are being used to raise producuvity and reduce turnover, execu-

tives and consultants say. Some of the programs are being encouraged by the federal government, which offers modest tax incentives for child care benefits and mass transit programs. In addition, transit companies in

many cities are offering commuter discounts through employers.
In New York, which bas the larg-

est program, 440 companies have begun to buy \$15 monthly vouchers to give in employees, usually at ployers and transportation firms.

Commuters can use the vouch- research associate at the Conferers, which are a deductible business ence Board, a nonprofit employers expense for employers and tax free for users, for bus or subway tokens

or toward the price of rail passes. as \$5,000, a tax-deductible business Another type of tax-exempt expense, from the pay of employees voucher pays for child care, "a benwho use the money, tax free, for efit that is picking up a lot of steam," said Dallas L. Salisbury,

In New York, which has the largest program, 440 companies have begun to buy \$15 monthly vouchers to give to employees, usually at no charge.

president of the Employee Benefits Research Institute, a nonprofit research group in Washington.

More than half the mothers of young children are working, and several national studies have shown no charge, said Larry Filler, execu- that company managers think helptive director of Transitcenter, a ing with day care leads to greater year-old project sponsored by em- productivity and fewer absences,

traveler's checks and may be used to pay a nanny, a neighbor or a child care center," said Denise Lilly, vice president and controller of the Voucher Corp., based in Los Angeles. She said 100 companies, including the Control Data Corp. and the Household Finance Corp. buy the program. The Voucher Corp. is owned by Accor, a Paris-

based international hotel chain.

years earlier. It was burt in part by

recession and by a bribery scandal

in which government officials, in-

an economic lull on the heels of

fer some support for child care, Mr. Friedman said. In most cases, they

help employees find child care or benefits to pay for it, although not necessarily through vouchers.

On yet another front, company "Child care vouchers resemble programs that promote exercise and finness are increasingly popu-

lar. Twenty-two percent of the 1.700 companies in a national sample contacted by the federal Office of Health Promotion said they had such programs, and 6 percent helped pay for employee memberships in bealth clubs.

The International Business Machines Corp., for example, pays for classes at bealth clubs in aerobic exercise, nutridon, heart attack risk weight control driving and parenting

In another program aimed at increasing the loyalty of its more than 65,000 female employees, IBM allows leaves of up to three years to care for children or sick relatives. Similar benefits are expanding in

Lev Aronson, 76, a cellist and

teacher whose career was interrupt-

ed by internment in German con-

centration camps during World

War II. Saturday of cancer in Dal-

European Community, for example, offer child care facilities, in differing degrees. In France, Britpermit them to use part of their ain and West Germany, many companies provide various forms of subsidized meals and transportation for employees.

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# Takeo Miki, Ex-Japanese Leader, Dies crats logged their worst showing since their party was formed 21

The Associated Press

TOKYO - Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, 81, who advocated peace when it was unpopular in the 1930s, died Monday of acute

Half Century in Politics By Eric Pace

New York Times Service Mr. Miki advocated Japanese-American amity before Pearl Harbor and went on to spend a half century in Japanese politics, becoming prime minister in the 1970s.

Mr. Miki came to know the United States during the 1930s as a traveler and student at American University in Washington, Southwestern University in Georgetown Texas, and the University of Cali-

Back in Japan, be was elected to the parliament in 1937 and showed himself to be strongly pro-Ameri-can, striving to forestall an American-Japanese war. He backed a peace rally in 1938 and set up an American-Japanese friendship organizacon in 1939. After the war, be escaped the

American occupation's removal of many Japanese political figures. He came to be one of the main leaders of the powerful Liberal Democratic Party, with a loyal entourage, and was identified with the progressive oxygen and parachutes, that could have happened," be said. "I believe NASA couldn't face that fact." wing of the party and its predeces-

Mr. Miki became party leader and prime minister in 1974 in a As a result of the Challenger dicompromise among rival leaders. saster, the space shuttle Discovery was equipped with devices to allow In the two top posts, be survived continuing internal party struggles, a scandal that left him untouched

the crew to escape in an emergency and a thin legislative record. But Mr. Miki stepped down from both Determining the exact cause of the Challenger astronauts' death is posts after the party fared poorly in important for policy and legal rea-sons. Safety specialists say that if the astronauts survived the initial a national election in 1976. Such was his political durability that by the following summer, after be had traveled widely and carried explosion and fireball, they might have been saved had the shuttle

out running consultations with other leading politicians, there was been equipped with an escape widespread speculation that be Others, including NASA offi-night declare himself available to cials, question whether anyone could have lived through the acci-Despite his political skills, Mr.

cials, question whether anyone could have lived through the accident. Despite Mr. Hotz's comments, the space agency said Sunday: "There is universal agreement that no one could have survived minister, and be was outspoken as foreign minister from 1966 to 1968.

THE BURBERRYS

WATCH COLLECTION



Takeo Miki

In 1974, when the Liberal Democratic Party — a conservative group that had governed for two decades - seemed about to break apart, the party made him its leader in a deal between Masayoshi Ohira and Takeo Fukuda, the two rival bosses. He was supposed to try to hold things together.

His rule was punctuated by continuing political infighting and by scanty legislative success, although be did devise oew rules to make the party's internal operations more democrade.

In the general elections of De-cember 1976, the Liberal Demo-

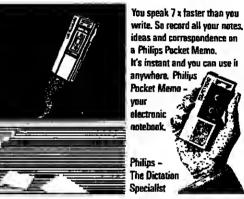
cluding a former prime minister, Jaromir Vejvoda, 86, the composer of the "Beer Barrel Polka" Kakuei Tanaka, received money from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and 70 other songs, Sunday near After the electoral debacle, it was reported that Mr. Miki was deprived of his power during behindthe-scenes maneuverings in his party. As one political analyst in Tokyo said, "He was pushed out by a combination of other leaders." Mr. Miki became the longestserving member of the Japanese

parliament, the Diet. He served as minister of communications in 1947 and 1948; minister of transport in 1954 and 1955; director of the Economic Planning Agency in 1958 and 1959; chairman of the Atomie Energy Commission in 1961 and 1962; minister of internal trade and industry in 1965 and 1966; Foreign Minister from 1966 to 1968, and director of the environmental agency from 1972 to 1974, while be was also deputy prime minister.

#### Other deaths:

Charles G. Sammons, 90, a billionaire, philanthropist and chair-man of Sammons Enterprises Inc., a conglomerate of insurance, cable television, travel, industrial supply and bottled-water companies, Saturday in Dallas.

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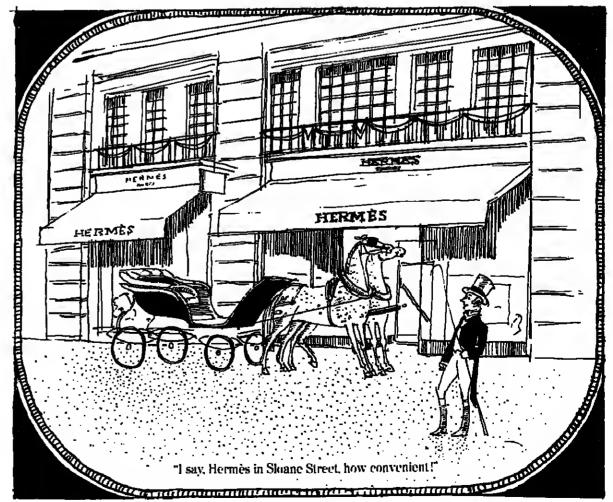


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# Herald Cribune.

# **Pesticides and After**

over, but it can hardly end soon enough. Last month Congress finally revised the pesticide law, making it easier to get the most danger-ous chemicals off the market. But the more permanent solution lies in developing new and subtler technologies for combating pests, like biological controls and the new genetic alchemy of biotechnology.

DDT seemed a miracle when first invented. It and other pesticides have saved millions from typhus, malaria or starvation.
Agriculture depends more heavily than ever
on pesticides. But drenching the countryside with fierce poison carries harsh side effects.

Pesticides now contaminate groundwater, rivers and estuaries throughout the United States. In Iowa, half the shallow wells are tainted. The nematode-killer DBCP is now found in a quarter of California's wells. Use of aldicarb in Suffolk County, Long Island, was halted in 1980, but numerous wells bore traces of it six years later.

Pesticides can kill or sicken the farm workers who apply them, especially in the Third World. In a National Cancer Institute study, farmers in Kansas were found six times more likely to contract lymphatic cancer if exposed to herbicides more than 20 days a year.

Pesticide residues often contaminate the crops they are meant to protect. Three-fifths of the 480 million pounds of herbicide used annually in the United States are agents known or suspected to cause cancer. Some 90 percent of all fungicides are carcinogenic. Americans are exposed to pesticide residues in almost everything they eat — meat, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, sugar, coffee, oils and most processed foods.

Pesticides too often provide only temporary relief. They must be increased or replaced as pests develop resistance. On Long Island, the Colorado potato beetle has taken two years or less to resist each of nine pesticides. Some 447 insect species are now

The age of chemical pesticides is far from insecticide. Despite increasing expenditures on pesticides, now at \$6.5 billion a year, insects, diseases and weeds destroy a third of America's crops. That is the same proportion as in the 1940s — and indeed the same as in Europe in the Middle Ages.

The Environmental Protection Agency has been almost powerless to regulate pesticides in America. Some 600 chemicals marketed before 1972 have been inadequately tested for their effects on humans. Until last month, if the agency decided on a ban, it had to compensate the manufacturer for unused stocks - at fair market value. That was a powerful disincentive to action. Last month's revision of the law sets a nineyear deadline for testing all pesticides, and kills the compensation rule.

That is a step forward, but the real reform of pesticide abuse will come as farmers switch to alternative controls. One is integrated pest management, which combines cropping techniques with carefully timed doses of pesticide. Another is biological control - using a pest's natural predators. For instance, a small wasp imported from Australia can control the longhorn borer beetle

that attacks eucalyptus trees in California.

The most promising technique is to introduce pest-resistant genes into crop plants. A Maryland company, Crop Genetics Interna-tional, is testing a way to protect corn by enabling plants to grow their own pesticide. The seed is inoculated with an alga that thrives in the plant's sap. The alga is equipped with a bacillus gene whose product

is toxic to corn borer beetles, a major pest. Biotechnology has not yet revolutionized crop protection, in part because the possible hazards of releasing genetically changed or-gamens into the environment need careful assessment. But building pest-resistant genes into plants promises to be cheaper and far more sparing of the environment than the brutal technology of chemical pesticides.

# The Markets Will Judge

Over the coming winter the most porten-tous and implacable commentary on American politics will come not from the press or from the parties but from the financial markets. They will be a Greek chorus pronouncing judgment on the performance of the Bush administration as it begins to deal with the most urgent of its responsibilities. With skill, courage and a little luck, the new administration will be able to push the markets' message back into the small type in the newspapers' business sections. But if the administration falls short on those three qualities, the markets - that anonymous conglomeration of international investors, speculators and dealers
— will give it neither the time nor the resources for any of its larger purposes.

The rest of the world is now lending to the United States at the rate of \$130 billion a year to finance its enormous trade deficit. Since 1982, when this series of trade deficits began, America has borrowed some \$680 billion. How long do Americans suppose that others will continue to lend? No one can say how much water is left in the well from which Americans are pumping with

The foreign lenders are now looking anxiously for a signal that the incoming administration understands that this flow cannot go on forever and that Washington has a realis-

tic strategy for bringing its international ac-counts into balance. They will be looking for that strategy in all the usual places - the early press conferences, the appointments, the new president's first State of the Union address and his budget message. And if they do not find that realistic strategy there?

They will sell dollars. You will see it reflected in the dollar's declining exchange rate. In recent days the dollar has slipped significantly. That is merely a preliminary nudge from the market, reminding Washington that it is getting edgy,

Why should anyone care about a declining dollar? First, because it will generate rising inflation. Second, because it will raise interest rates, which in turn will threaten a recession. Third, because a government struggling to stabilize its currency will lack the resources to provide stable and confident leadership to the world's democracies.

If Mr. Bush and his administration cannot quickly persuade the rest of the world that the deficit is firmly committed to a sharply declining track, they will be whip-sawed by the dollar's weakness. Worse, they will be constrained in dealing with Japan tive craving for Japanese and European capital. That catastrophe is still preventable, but it is no longer postponable.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

#### Will Bush Be a Leader?

As for economic policy, almost anything to build a kinder, gentler America. The man George Bush does will make him unpopular. He has won office in a month when the most prominent indicators of economic health - inflation and unemployment are looking remarkably good. The two rates combined now total 9.5 percent, virtually the lowest this misery index has been at for 14 years. Under President Bush, the index

has only one way to go: up.

Meanwhile, the economic indicators that are least obvious to the untrained eye debt, financial strength, foreign confidence — have all been getting shakier under President Reagan, without collapsing under his feet. For Mr. Bush, they may not be so kind. Because of heavy foreign borrowing, Mr. Reagan was able to give Americans the chance to spend more than they earned, and they like that. Under Mr. Bush, they will have to earn more than they spend. Behind all the dry talk of "external adjustment," the

political meaning is inescapable.

Mr. Bush can handle the Reagan economic legacy in one of two ways. He can stay true to his campaign themes - no tax incre less government spending in general but more in particular — in which case the budget deficit will start to rise again. Or he can decide to take the initiative, which will mean persuading Congress to accept some spending restraint in return for some tax increases. If he opts for benign neglect, he will be stopping the trade deficit from shrinking. That will risk a new wave of protectionism in Congress, and growing unease among foreign creditors. Their confidence may fade slowly or disappear suddenly, but either way the loss will force up interest rates and push the economy into recession. If Mr. Bush chooses to cut the budget deficit himself, he has a good chance of avoiding that fate. What he cannot do is pear to run otherwise.

prevent consumption being squeezed.

The man who ran one of the shrillest campaigns in modern times says he wants who has chosen to ignore the budget deficit can do his sums as well as the next person. The vice president who has stayed quietly in the background says he wants to be a forceful president. Perhaps these are the natural paradoxes of American politics, which can he ironed out only when a politician has achieved his ambition. But the uncomfortable feeling remains - that George Bush, taunter of the little man from Massachusetts, may not have the will and the spirit to

he the big leader that American now needs. - The Economist (London).

Although American voters were satisfied enough with the country's present condition to return the same parties to power in the presidential and congressional elections, they were not taken enough with either side to give it both the White House and Congress. It is a good thing that Mr. Bush is by nature disinclined to clothe himself in an imperial mantle. He is more likely to need a good set of work clothes.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

There will be constant bargaining and frequent trade-offs between the White House and Congress. Given this pattern of power distribution, it would be clearly advisable for the Washington representatives of ASEAN to pool resources in order to maintain a good relationship with the various committees and subcommittees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. - The Jakaria Post.

[Mr. Bush's] ideology is obscure, and during the campaign he barely tackled any issue of substance. It would be a blessing if the surprise is pleasant, but the odds ap-

- The Vancouver Sun.

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# **OPINION**

# **Environment: Hear the Scientists at Last**

PARIS — A meeting in Toronto last June of specialists from 48 countries to discuss "the changing atmosphere" provided some hope that a bridge may finally be in the making between the hard findings of scientists and the way decision makers and citizens view the world. The conference concluded: "Humanity is conducting an enormous, unintended, globally pervasive ex-

periment whose ultimate consequences could be second only to global nuclear war." Scientists around the world have been trying for years to focus political attention on such palpable threats to the environment as the greenhouse effect and damage to the ozone layer. Acid rain and the marine pollution caused by tons of artificial, often unnecessary fertilizers and pesticides washed to the sea are not threats; they are realities. More than a century of progress in our ability to

generate energy has given us the unanticipated power to poison our future. As scientists and others discovered this dark side of progress, they confronted enormous obstacles to convincing both the public and the policy makers to face up to hard choices. Asking for more research is often an excuse for delay. We have made an accurate diagnosis, and treatment must start with the adequate knowledge already available to us.

To survive, science is telling us, we will have to change our ways of life and our priorities. Doing so, while sustaining economic development in the so, while sustaining economic development in the industrialized countries and the Third World, will take an enormous, global effort of cooperation,

tolerance, prudence and innovation. In a step along these lines, Gro Harlem Brundtland, the prime minister of Norway and chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development, convened a meeting on sustainable development in Oslo in July. The

By Federico Mayor The writer is director-general of UNESCO.

meeting attended by the secretary-general of the United Nations and the heads of all relevant UN agencies, created a continuing basis for the mulillateral system to act on this problem.

These are hopeful steps, but I am deeply con-cerned — and this concern is reflected in UNES-CO's Third Medium-Term Plan - that structural and emotional obstacles continue to exist to our ability to hear the findings of science.

There are measures that must be adopted without delay. They include: reforestation, progressive diminution in the burning of fossil fuels, the avoidance of washing oil tanks at sea, proper soil analysis to ensure that only appropriate and indiscretely in the control of the c pensable fertilizers are used and, finally, increasing investments for research that can lead to the prevention of further degradation of the bio-sphere. Research should include work on nitrogen fixation (reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and on a vaccine against malaria (which would eliminate one enormous use of insecticides).

Is the choice as extreme as that between butter flies or tractors? We can have both if a global nent can he reached for balanced growth and gainst irreversible damage to the environment.
Scientists have a fundamental responsibility to

speak out when findings no longer give rise to doubt. The scientific community (and I speak as a scientist) must not lock itself up in an ivery tower). Decision makers must be provided with the hard data and our best thinking on how to solve those problems that threaten the environment and, therefore, social development, on a planetary scale. Of equal importance is the receptiveness of

political leaders and their constituents to the irre-lutable evidence of trouble ahead. Ultimately, the aim is to provide an atmosphere of societal learning in which the results of scientific investigation play their role in that all-important synthesis of analysis, attitude and action that is called wisdom.

A rebirth in the use of renewable, environmentally sound systems of energy production is ur-gently needed. Research on and development of renewable energy sources have declined because the costs of the research have been calculated only in economic terms. Social and environmental criteria must also be considered in analyzing the

costs and benefits of this kind of investment.

In revitalizing UNESCO around its central, ethical commitment and mandate to facilitate intellectual cooperation in the world for the common benefit of mankind, my first priority is to ensure that the dividing lines between scientific knowledge and such social phenomena as education and culture are breached. This means not a diminished quest for basic knowledge in the research disciplines, but rather a vigorous search for a common commitment to mobilize what we know to solve the problems that will be the agenda for the next century. The great transition

is from manpower to mind-power.
In embarking on this course, UNESCO will be but one of the players in bringing about mutation — the principle of all evolution. Mutations only take place at a point quite distant from equilibrium. Our aim now should he to take calculated risks to reverse clearly threatening trends in our environment. We should he properly equipped with the specialized knowledge and the political will to act along lines that permit a brighter future. We can wait no longer; tomorrow is too late.

International Herald Tribune

# Johnson Preferred Integration to Disintegration

By Bill D. Moyers

N EW YORK — When Lyndon Johnson was president there was a press conference in the East Room at tion was not just segregation but dis-integration — a nation unraveling. which a reporter unexpectedly asked him how he could explain his sudden passion for civil rights when he had never had much enthusiasm for the But he knew that not an inch would be won cheaply.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is to

cause. The question hung in the air. many of us a watershed in American I could almost hear his silent curs-ing of a press secretary who had not anticipated this one. But then he rehistory. With it, blacks gained access to public accommodations across the country. When he signed the act, he was euphoric, but late that very night laxed, and from an instinct seasoned in the double life from which he was I found him in a melancholy mood as delivered and hoped to deliver others, he lay in bed reading the early edition of The Washington Post with head-lines celebrating the day. What was troubling him? I think we just deliv-ered the South to the Republican Parhe said in effect: Most of us don't have a second chance to correct the mistakes of our youth. I do and I am. For weeks in 1964, the president ty for a long time to come," he said.

carried in his pocket the summary of a Census Bureau report showing that the lifetime earnings of an average black college graduate were lower than that of a white man with an eighth-grade education. And when The New York Times in November 1964 reported racial segregation to be increasing instead of disappearing, he took his felt-tip pen and scribbled across it "shame, shame, shame," and sent it to Everett Dirksen, the Republican leader in the Senate.

I have a hard time explaining to our two sons and daughter—now in their 20s — that when they were little, America was still deeply segregated. The White House press corps, housed in Austin when the president was on vacation, would often go to the faculty club at the University of Texas, which was still off-limits to blacks in 1964. I remember the night it changed,

At a New Year's party, there was a stir and everyone looked up. Mr. Johnson was entering with one of his secre-taries on his arm — a beautiful black woman. The next day, a law professor called the club to say he intended to bring some black associates to a meet-ing there. "No problem at all," said the woman on the phone. "Are we really integrated?" the man asked. "Yes, sir she answered, "the president of the United States integrated us last night."

In those days, our faith was in integration. The separatist cries would come later, as white flight and black power ended the illusion that an atmosphere of genuine acceptance and respect across color lines would overcome in our time the pernicious effects of a racism so deeply imbed-ded in American life. But Lyndon Johnson championed that faith. He thought that the opposite of integradiscussing his political philosophy, be said he was "a little bit left, a little

"It isn't enough just to round out the New Deal," he said one day to a congressman. "There has to he a bet-ter deal." He talked of "the Great Society," but the slogan was no more precise than others in currency in those days. Sometimes he despised the term: It just did not fit his way of talking. In simplest terms he was trying to raise our sights beyond sheer size and the grandeur of wealth. A full stomach yes, but a fuller life, too. What worked? In 1967, 75 percent of all Americans over 65 had no medi-cal insurance and a third of the elderly Critics attacked his notion of con-

lived in poverty. More than 90 percent of all black adults in the South were not registered to vote, and across the nation there were only about 200 elected public officials who were black.

more generous Social Security benefits have beloed reduce the poverty rate for the elderly by half. Nearly 6,000 blacks hold elected office. A majority of small children attend preschool programs. Medicare, Medicard, federal aid to education and the right of

blacks to citizenship are now perna-nent features of the American system. What went wrong? We had jumped too fast, spread out too far and too thinly over too vast a terrain. But at root the Great Society was only an idea, and not a new one: that free men and women can work with their gov-ernment to make things better.

The writer, who was personal assistant to Senator Lyndon Johnson from 1959 to 1960 and special assistant to the president from 1963 to 1967, is chairman and executive editor of Public Af-fairs Television Inc. This comment was ation there were only about 200 elect-d public officials who were black.

Today, Medicare, food stamps and

excerpted by The Washington Post from an address given at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York.

# A Rule of Thumb for a Divided Nation

WASHINGTON - Rules of W thumb simplify the understand-ing of politics: Jews vote Democratic; Southern white males are conservative. Those are obviously gross generalizations. With that caveat in mind, I have a new rule of thumb; The fewer blacks in a state, the more likely whites were to vote for Michael Dukakis.

sensus, but he kept insisting to some of us that in politics, you cast your stakes wide and haul up a big tent

with room for everybody who wants

in. The only time I can remember him

This rule of thumb is different from the one saying that blacks overwhelm-ingly vote Democratic in national elections. In the most recent one, George Bush did get only 12 percent of the black vote. In state after state, blacks voted for Mr. Dukakis in proportions approaching 90 percent. In political terms, America is still two nations one white, the other black.

But what I am saying is a bit different, and is best illustrated by looking at Oregon. It was one of only 10 states that went for Mr. Dukakis and one of the few where he got the majority of the white vote (54 percent). Like all but one of the other states he carried the exception was New York, a Democratic bastion), Oregon happens to have few blacks. Blacks comprise 12.4 percent of the national population but only 2.4 percent of Oregon's.

The other Dukakis states have a similar demographic pattern. Iowa.

By Richard Cohen

Minnesota, West Virginia, Hawaii, Washington, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and even Mr. Dukakis's home base of Massachusetts are places where the black percentage of the population is far below the national average. Where there are few blacks, race is not an issue and whites as well as blacks are more likely to vote along other lines. In contrast look at Texas, a state where 12 percent of the population is black. Mr. Bush got 62 percent of the white vote and only 6 percent of the black vote. In Mississippi (35.6 per-cent black), Mr. Bush got 78 percent of the white vote but only 7 percent of the black vote. With only two excep-tions (Utah and Arizona), the pattern

holds. Where there are large numbers of blacks, whites voted Republican. Where there are few blacks, whites were more likely to vote Democratic. (In the primaries, incidentally, Jesse Jackson ran best among whites in states where there are few blacks.) There is an old saying that there are lies, dammed lies and statistics. The

numbers alone may not prove anything. The states where Mr. Dukakis carried the white vote, aside from hav-

ing few blacks, have unique and differing cultural, political and economic histories. But still, the figures tell a story - and a sad one it is.

The word that jumps out of the numbers is "race." Where there are large numbers of blacks, race becomes an issue -- sometimes unstated -- for both blacks and whites. And where race becomes an issue, it favors the Republicans and hurts the Democrats.

if you agree that the Democratic Party has been liberal and therefore in favor of civil rights legislation, that Democrats in general and liberals in particular are felt to favor devices like affirmative action programs, then it is not too much to presume that for many voters a vote against a Demo-crat is a vote against blacks. The Republican Party under Ron-

ald Reagan (and Mr. Bush) has taken positions that most blacks consider hostile and many whites consider fa-vorable. Early on, the Reagan Justice Department took the side of Bob Jones University in a segregation case. It has been hostile to affirmative action programs. It has reduced all sorts of welfare programs — many of whose recipients are black either in fact or in the public imagination. These actions have sent a message to both the white and the black communities. Little wonder they vote the way they do.

Furthermore, we know that for many people the face of the criminal is black. Indeed, crime statistics bear this out. Young black males commit more crime than their white counterparts. Is it any wonder then that the face of Willie Horton, furloughed by Massachusetts, had such a powerful impact on the voter?

The election figures suggest that in most of America race is an important factor - a divisive factor - and that for many whites familiarity breeds not contempt but fear. In the last campaign, Mr. Bush in particular did nothing to bring the two races closer together. In fact, by exploiting racially charged issues he probably exacerbat-ed the division. As president, he can begin to make amends. The figures suggest that he cannot start too soon. Washington Post Writers Group.

# Canadians. **Are Facing Real Issues**

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Canada's clea W tion comes last in this busy year of national polling, but it will certainly not be least. In many ways, the Canadian vote on Nov. 21 is the high point of The Year of Elections.

Since May, voters in France, Mexi-co, Israel and the United States have gone to the polls to choose new leaders. Pakistan follows suit this Wednesday. Chile and Algeria have held deci-sive plebiscites. In the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev caught the voting lever and elected himself president.

The vast differences among these countries make it hard to draw broad conclusions, but a few points stand out in this blizzard of ballots.

Continuity counts. In a general economic environment of low inflation, relatively easy credit and changing employment patterns, voters in industrial democracies want to play it safe. French commentators are lasci-nated by this coincidence: President François Mitterrand and President-elect George Bush defeated challeng-

ers who promised change — by the same margin, 54 percent to 46.

Youth must be served, but not just yet. Mr. Mitterrand won re-election 27. Mr. Bush is 64. Israeli Prime Mitter ister Yitzhak Shamir looks forward to starting a new term at 73. Improved health care reinforces the voters' contiming refusal to set a mandatory retirement age for politicians.

Have some power, the voters say, but not too much. The French refused to give Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party a clear majority in the National Assembly, while American voters entrenched Democratic majorities in the House and Senate, In Mexico, a bitterly disputed result has created a weak government and a strong opposition in a society not accustomed to either.
In Israel, the electorate's refusal to give decisive power to any one party or coalition reaches state-of-the-art level, making a small group of ultra-orthodox religious parties kingmakers. That result is not at all representative of Israeli society; the country's outdate; political system has failed and needs

to he drastically overhauled. Despite the disappointing U.S. turnout and all the complaints about the execrable campaign, the American sys-tem did, in the end, work. It delivered a result that is broadly representative of current American concerns. This is particularly the case with the most salient international issue that the President Bush/Prime Minister Jim Baker ad-

ministration will confront: trade. Free trade is still a popular concept with U.S. voters when handled as a generality; but it shouldn't be so free that it threatens their jobs. Mr. Bush showed that he understood this dishotency with his attacks on Michael chotomy with his attacks on Michael Dukakis's protectionist appeals, fol-lowed by Mr. Bush's election-eve promise to Pennsylvania to extend protectionist measures for steel. The voters are keeping Congress on the job

to keep pressure on the White House.
As Bush supporters assert, his victory establishes the Republican Party not only as America's presidential party but as its internationalist party.

Mr. Bush now appears set to cur-

hark on a visionary effort to reshape America's global trading relations. In an interview with the Parisian daily Le Figaro published on election day, he said he intends to follow up the U.S. Canada free trade agreement with a similar pact with Mexico. Then, he revealed, he hopes for an accord between this new Canadian-Mexican-U.S. entity and the European Com-munity, establishing what he called "a trans-Atlantic free trade zone."

Just mentioning this provocative and ambitious idea will rattle the economic dovecotes in Tokyo. "Excellent idea," a French official said when I mentioned the Bush proposal, "Absolutely excellent. Of course, it will never

lutely excellent. Of course, it will never happen, but talking about it moves things in the right direction."

But the Bush strategy for new trade relationships built on direct agreements risks being bombed on the runway before it can take off. The Cardy m election has turned into a hardfought recreated mover the free trade agreement that Prime Minister Brian Multoney signed with Washington in the spring, Mr. Mulroney's opponents vow to overturn it if they win.

Canadian politicians have been talking to voters about real issues and fundamental values. They are arguing about national identity — arguing about keeping their water, petroleum and electricity for themselves, as well as fighting over the nature of Canadian culture. It is that rarest of political commodities, an argument worth hav-ing. And worth considering in detail in my next column as a glimpse into the politics of the future for other nations. The Washington Post.

# 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1888: Pomp for Pasteur 1938: French Alien Laws

PARIS - The Pasteur Institute was inaugurated yesterday afternoon [Nov. 14] with due pomp and solemni-ty. The brand new building stands on the rue Dutot, far to the south of Paris. The front of the building was gay with tricolored flags, and the grounds were also in holiday attire. The Institute contains a library and private apart-ments for M. Pasteur and his family, as well as a large wing filled with well lighted rooms and laboratories. M. Pasteur was deeply moved by the tribnte paid to his success during the cere-mony of inauguration. Present among others were President Sadi Carnot, Jules Ferry and Charles Floquet.

#### 1913: Peace Pact Hailed

PARIS - Throughout Greece yesterday [Nov. 14] there were great popular rejoicings at the news that peace with Turkey has been definitely signed. The Minister of War has ordered the commencement of demobilization.

PARIS - Following are the principal new regulations concerning foreigners in France contained in three decree-

laws published yesterday [Nov. 14]: Foreigners may only enjoy the privileges of domicile or residence in France if they are provided with offi-cial authorization to stay in France for a period of more than one year. Foreigners will have to fill the same reeigners will have to the one requirements before being married in France, the object of this ruling being to prevent "marriages of pure form" between French citizens and foreigners who seek protection from deporta-tion orders. From Nov. 13, 1938, for-eigners will be forbidden to establish or acquire a commercial or industrial enterprise on French territory without first getting a new identity card called "Carte de Commerçant." These will be delivered with a view to protecting French business. The price of identity cards for non-working foreigners will be raised from 260 fr to 400 fr; for foreign workers from 65 fr. to 100 fr.

# A Test of French Nerve in the Pacific age has benefited greatly from nego-tiation of the Rocard plan combined with increased aid to Fiji, Tonga and other island states that was set in

By Stephen Henningham

and strengthened doubts about the viability of his plan to heal divi-sions in the territory. In the South Pacific, where France's diplomatic elations have benefited from Mr. Rocard's conciliatory approach, uncertainty has re-emerged over where French policy is leading. Voters were asked to ratify the

settlement negotiated in June between representatives of New Cale-donia's indigenous Melanesian Kanaks and the settlers. Most Kanaks want independence; most settlers wish to remain part of France. A majority of participants voted yes, but there was a low turnout overall and a strong no vote in the loyalist areas of New Caledonia.

Earlier this year, in both France and the South Pacific, Mr. Rocard won plandits for getting the op-posed parties in New Caledonia to accept a compromise settlement which will split the territory into three partly self-governing prov-inces and fund 10 years of economic development leading to a referendum on independence in 1998.

In continental France, however, New Caledonia is quickly forgotten once images of violence like those of last April and May fade from the television screens. The conservative Rally for the Republic (RPR) explotted indifference by calling for abstention, even though its affiliate in the territory, the loyalist Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR), supported the yes campaign.
Jacques Chirac, the RPR leader

and former prime minister whose government lost the general elec-

CANBERRA—The Nov. 6 referendum on New Caledonia has dented the prestige of Michel Rocard, the French prime minister, opposition's stance during Mr. Ro-card's first few weeks in office, when New Caledonia was close to civil war, The bipartisan spirit displayed then is now dissolving, and the RPR has been quick to forget its own

failure to bring a lasting peace.

In New Caledonia, the RPR's stance will encourage the radical fringe of the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front Hard-liners in the front favor a return to violent protest. They complain that the Rocard plan gives no guarantee of independence, and argue that the recent referendum provides no guarantee that the plan will not he scrapped if there is a change of government in France. The opportunism of the RPR also

gives comfort to ultra-conservatives in New Caledonia. They contend that the Rocard bineprint gives too much away to the Kanaks and opens the door to eventual independence, in defiance of the wishes of the loyalist majority. The ultra-conservatives will be emboldened by the 60 percent no vote in the southern electoral division, which includes Noumea, the territory's capital. Many who voted no will adjust to

the Rocard plan. But the high abstention rate and the strong no vote confirm that a lasting consensos will be hard to build. And they encourage those loyalists who, rather than make major concessions to the demands of the disadvantaged Kanak community, would prefer to see New Caledonia partitioned, with Noumea and other loyalist areas remaining French.
In the South Pacific, France's im-

independent and self-governing countries in the South Pacific Forum in September and at the United Nations General Assembly in October. At the United Nations, Vanuatu France's harshest critic in the South Pacific, commended Mr. Rocard's new approach on New Caledonia. But governments in the region re-main strongly critical of nuclear test-ing in French Polynesia and would react bitterly if the momentum of the Rocard plan were not sustained. Renewed unrest in the territory would test the unity of the 15-member South Pacific Forum. The Mela-nesians — Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vannatu — give unqualified support to their Melane-sian "brothers" in New Caledonia. The approach of Fiji and the Polyne-

train earlier by the Chirac govern-ment. France's improved standing

was evident at the annual meeting of

sian and Micronesian island states is more measured. Australia and New Zealand play a moderating role. All members of the forum hope that the French government will not lose its nerve on New Caledonia or the political will to carry out its commitments. The Rocard plan has deficiencies. But for France, New Caledonia and the South Pacific, the aitematives - renewed nationalist mobilization and bloodshed, or parition - would be worse.

The writer, a research fellow and specialist on Pacific affairs at the Australian National University in Camberra, is a former Australian diplomat who served in Noumea from 1982 to 1985. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

حكذامن الأحل

# Canadian Are Facin Judge Mitchell for All of It, Real Issu Not Just for the Bad Parts By William Safire From all the Nixon men? In

ASHINGTON — Watch what we functional polling but it will be start of the Nixon administration. W ASHINGTON Grave tion comes last in their

of national polling but it was not be least. In many want of The Year of Elections of The Year of Elections Since May, voters in France Co. Israel and the United to the polls to choose of the polls to choose of the polls to choose of the Year of Pollical deceptiveness.

But his intent was to reassure blacks the Nixon administration of the Samuel of the Samuel of the Samuel of the Samuel of the Polls to choose of the Pollical deceptiveness.

But his intent was to reassure blacks the Nixon administration of the Samuel of the Samue gone to the polls to choose of that, foot-dragging poses aside, the Nixon day. Chile and Algeria hart, Jistice Department would accomplish sive plebiscites. In the Sale desegregation. Mr. Mitchell knew that Mikhail Gorbachev Canal & Southerners would ease the way for acceptance of steady civil rights progress for countries make it hard to be area was much better than what he said.

Many of the Nixon clan that gathered

conclusions, but a few he area was much better than what he seem conclusions, but a few he Many of the Nixon clan that gathered Continuity counts for the funeral of Mr. Mitchell last continuity counts for the funeral of that abyss between economic environment of k tion, relatively easy creditat ing employment patterns industrial democracies safe. French commentators nated by this coincidence; have so deliberately cultivated the wide-spread misconceptions of themselves. François Mitterrand and helect George Bush defeated and helect George Bush defeated are with the promised changes are margin, 54 percent we with must be served by year. Mr. Mitterrand wonned the White House horrors. Nobody denies his transgression: The ister Yitzhak Shamir kols of the White House horrors. Nobody denies his transgression: The ister Yitzhak Shamir kols of the White House horrors. Nobody denies his transgression: The ister Yitzhak Shamir kols of the White House horrors. Nobody denies his transgression: The health care reinforces the with the wide-spread misconceptions of the misers of the series of previous lawbreakings that he came to call "the White House horrors."

Nobody denies his transgression: The health care reinforces the wide-spread misconceptions of themselves.

Nobody denies his transgression: The health care reinforces the wide-spread misconceptions of themselves.

the persona and the man.

Dour, stern, taciturn, forhidding on the outside, and warm, loyal, staunch,

steadfast on the inside; few public men

have so deliberately cultivated the wide-

What was it that made John Mitchell

Have some power, the particular generation ago were gathered to salute but not too much. The frage the private John Mitchell. Ron Ziegler, to give Mr. Mitterrand's Soc. Pat Buchanan, Len Garment, Dwight ty a clear majority in the Chapin, Rose Woods were there, and we Assembly, while American know Richard Nixon would attend — he trenched Democratic many spects to the funerals that matter. trenched Democratic name goes to the funerals that matter.

House and Senate In Menn Most of John's key Justice Department and a strong Chief Justice William Rehmquist, whose government and a strong Rehmquist, whose government and a strong Chief Justice William Kennquist, in a society not accusumed record of self-serving abstention as re-

give decisive power to any a condition reaches state of the making a small group of the Corrosive Suspicion dox religious parties kingual result is not at all repressions political system has faint a ments on municipal and state bonds had given him, be once told a reporter; a keen given him given him

out and all the complaint institutions. He loathed the anti-war acexecrable campaign, the Am , tivists and other militants — "loonies," he tern did, in the end, work he called them — who he feared would bring result that is broadly tome, those institutions down, including the conrent American concerns: presidency of Richard Nixon, to whom ticularly the case with them he was fiercely loyal, "Watch what we do, international issue that the mot what we say," he once observed. His Bush/Prime Minister In the relentless harshness against enemies real ministration will confirm and imagined was not pleasant to watch. Free trade is still a poor. - Sadly, for he was bright, charming with U.S. voters when he and not personally ambitious, he made

generality; but it should himself a monument to unquestioning that it threatens their job! loyalty and corrosive suspicion. showed that be underwis . - From a New York Times editorial, choremy with his attacks Dukakis's protections as lowed by Mr. Bush's promise to Pennsylvania: protectionist measures he olers are keeping (4 to keep pressure on the We As Bush supporters and tory establishes the Repulic not only as America's prese ty but as its international Mr. Bush now appears bark on a visionary clims

America's global trading it an interview with the Pare Figaro published on designation said he intends to follows Canada free trade agre similar part with Moin ne hopes for ma trans-Atlantic free trate # and ambitious idea will a nomic devectes in Telm idea," a French officials mentioned the Bush prote Intely excellent Of course things in the neht directs

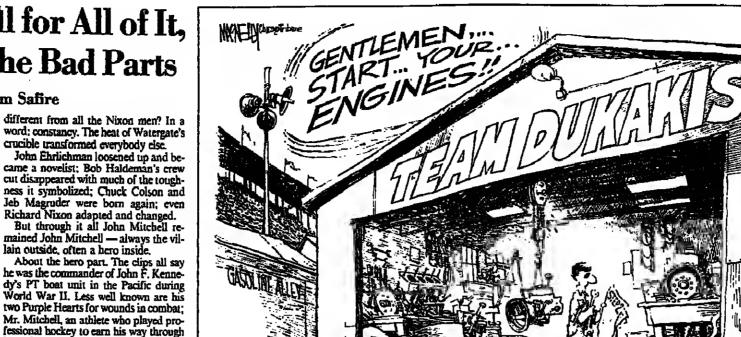
Mulroney signed with \$ about national sient

But the Bush strates

50 YEARS AG 1938: French Alice

PARIS - Following I

# **OPINION**



How Mike lost.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### On the March and in the War Zone, Starvation in Sudan

As a manager of the international Christian relief agency World Vision, I have witnessed extremes of suffering due to drought, famine and war in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and countries of the Sahel. Yet I find it hard to think of a comparison to the tragedy now afflicting

my homeland, southern Sudan. Thousands of men, women and chil-

He thought that all new bonds would He added a column idea: that govern-ment tax policy was dangerously tilted double taxation of stock dividends. The mind that put him first among 1,200 on

his bar exam was sharp to the end.
He was proud of his many offspring. busy with his business, happy with the woman he loved, surprised by the gutsiness of the Bush campaign, and especially delighted with the Rehnquist success on the court. He stayed in touch with the sailed by famine and disease.

president to whom he had proven so loyal; the inner fortitude of both brought them back from the depths of disgrace.
To paraphrase: Judge constant John Mitchell for the totality of what he did - both right and wrong - and not merely by what his detractors said. The New York Times,

nor the means to rule in peace, let alone

the Christians and animists of the south.

It is imperative for the welfare of the starving millions and of the continent as a

whole that this long and wretched war be stopped. Meanwhile, the hungry must be

fed, the wounded healed and the siek

cured, in order to preserve a population

In response to the report "Two Whales

The U.S. military and Soviet icebreak-

ing crews cooperated to help free the

whales trapped in the Arctic. Why don't

they cooperate in the exploration of

chev started something with the gradual elimination of missiles, and they say that

JACOB AKOL.

to enjoy the benefits of peace.

More Ice to Be Broken

Swim Free From Ice" (Oct. 29):

duce to benefit mankind.

amidst war and famine. The prime minister of Sudan, Sadek Mahdi, is perceived by many within the country to hold southerners in contempt, even to regard them as inferior people. He has talked about peace, but he has pursued an Islamie constitution and Islamic law for the whole nation, including

dren have starved to death there as a consequence of the civil war between the Islamie government in northern Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in the south. Many more are expected to starve. About two million people have fled their homes and lands,

The routes of escape are littered with bodies. The refugees walk for as long as three months over harsh terrain, finding only roots, leaves and insects to eat, and not enough of those. The ones who survive of ten receive insufficient aid in refugee camps north of the war zone and in neighboring countries. In government-held southern towns

and military garrisons, which are surrounded and besieged by rebels, tens of thousands of people are running out of the necessities of life. Millions more the majority of southerners — are stranded in swamps and jungles, as-

The SLPA's clandestine radio daily reports victories over the government army, but says little about the starvation or the reign of anarchy and terror that grips most of the south. The SLPA claims to control virtually the whole area, yet it has neither the capacity the Cold War is over. It seems to me there's a lot of ice yet to be broken. TOMMY SNYDER.

#### It's Simple, He Cheated

Regarding "Why They're Picking on Ben Johnson, the Fastest Scapegoat in the World" (Meanwhile, Oct. 21):

That Norman Fost cannot comprehend Ben Johnson's infamy is perplexing. It is irrelevant that Mr. Johnson committed no crime. He cheated, and no amount of confused argument to the effect that steroid use should be allowed in sport can change the fact that it is not,

There are good reasons for this prohibition, Mr. Fost's protestations aside. We do make judgments as to the propriety of external, as well as internal, applications of technology. Things as diverse as racing hicycles and basehall bats are subject to regulations designed to maximize safety and ensure fair competition, and we have decided that Gatorade is all right and steroids pose an unacceptable health risk. And, yes, despite Mr. Fost's invocation of the general concept of "autonomy," we do distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable risks (cyclists must wear helmets, for example).

space? Think of the billions that could be saved, the knowledge that could be gained and the links of friendship that could be formed. Saving whales is child's To ignore such distinctions is absurd. play compared to what the two countries' What is needed in an ethicist is sensitivcombined scientific prowess could proity to the nuances that texture these and other of our moral attitudes. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorba-

MICHAEL CHYLINSKI, London.

# When the Athletes Lagged, Some Chinese Saw Omens

By Michael J. Berlin

Olympics replaced inflation as the No. I topic in Beijing. Not that the Chinese enjoyed the Games; what made them so compelling was the sense of national humiliation reflected in much of the coverage by the Chinese media.

The full scope of the Olympic disaster became evident just as the country observed the 39th anniversary of the People's Republic. China had returned to Olympic competition in Los Angeles four years earlier and had taken away a stunning 15 gold medals. In Seoul, China won only five golds. II silvers and 12 bronzes. Its individual and team champions in

#### MEANWHILE

weightlifting, marksmanship, volleyball and gymnastics were dethroned.

Worst of all, a nation that had perceived itself as number one for millennia. and which prized number-oneness in all things, had to admit that it was no longer even number one in Asia. South Korea had burst past China, winning 12 golds,

10 silvers and 11 bronzes. "It is a humiliatinn for our Chinese people," a retired worker was quoted as saying, "Five golds do not match such a hig power with a quarter of the world's population." That South Korea had bested China in the medal competition was all the worse because Koreans are viewed by many Chinese as a backward people,

unworthy competitors in any sphere.
On National Day, as friends and families gathered, people remained mesmerized by the Olympic television coverage, Beijing residents and students recalled afterwards. A mood of disappointment and bitterness prevailed. Many were angry at the athletes, believing that they had not trained hard enough or that they lacked the drive to win. The more sophisticated fans turned their anger on the media and on sports officialdom for raising inflated expectations that put too

much pressure on Chinese athletes. The official mood on National Day was one of somber belt-tightening, in keeping with the drive to combat excessive consumption and minimize inflation. The government cut back on the scope of the National Day reception and on the number of flowers decorating Tienanmen Square.

In a year of flood and drought, there was more top-quality food in the markets of Beijing than ever before. But the prices were higher than ever. Still, Beij-ing residents, including those with a minimum of available income, bought luxury items from shrimp to children's toys to celebrate the day, on the assumption that such products would soon be priced beyond their reach.

In the old days, a bit of floral symbolism and a call for austerity might have been enough to curb inflation. But now that free markets, joint ventures and

BELIING — For several weeks in expanded consumer huying power have been unleashed, the levers by which the leadership had been to transform announcements into realities are no longer solely in their hands.

One reason for the downbeat mood on National Day seemed to be a widespread fear that defeat in the Olympics might be a portent of the country's direction. Did the Olympic disappointments mean that China was not a great nation? That its efforts at development and modernizanon were doomed to failure? Some more thoughtful Chinese made the point that the Olympic defeats were caused by failures of organization and will that are a part of the national fabric.

Perhaps the humiliation in Seoul helped the Chinese to say what beforehand they appeared to fear admitting even to themselves: that inflation, ineffiency, corruption and poor management skills make economic success and modernization unattainable: that the old greatness of China, built with the genius and hard work of its people, appears to have evaporated over the centuries - and in particular in the current century filled with embarrassment, hardship, failure, war and poor leadership. These fears now are voiced by economists interviewed on Chinese television. They pepper the conversations of Chinese professionals and intellectuals. They peer from between the lines of newspaper commentaries.

The epitome of this view was the theme behind a six-part television documentary, "Death of the River," aired in the summer. It depicted and criticized Chinese fanaticism in sports, but its larger point was that the roots of Chinese scientific and technological stagnation lie in the nation's cultural traditions. It provoked such a storm of controversy that discussion of it was banned from the media. Months later, the ban remains, but Chinese often mention the show when dis-

cussing the prospects of their society.
Intellectuals who display some selfawareness about what lies heneath the emotions generated by the Olympics express the hope that there will be an awakening to the need to make changes. The awareness of such a need. of course, is not enough, The capacity must also exist, and the Chinese themselves have doubts about that,

The writer, on leave as United Nations correspondent of The Washington Post, Is teaching journalism in Beijing on a Ful-bright Fellowship. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribunc.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address, Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

#### HOTELS MERIDIEN

lain outside, often a hero inside.

law school, would wear long pants to the

been riddled by machine gun bullets.

He never spoke of his war record;

such modesty is rare in politics, but

exploitation of his naval service would

One sad might medals and citations

His friend Richard Moore, in a eulo-

gy, pointed out that near the Mitchell

grave in Arlington was the headstone

of Colonel Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, a Medal of Honor winner who

used to call Mr. Mitchell every year to

thank him for saving his life.

Aware of his wife Martha's propensi-

ty to make wild phone calls during sleep-less nights, John sought no joh after the campaign ended; Richard Nixon talked him into coming to Washington.

He set out to serve his country and

We had a long lunch the week before

he died. Because he had been America's

foremost municipal bond lawyer before

being asked to manage political cam-paigns, I wanted his view of the effect of

poison-pill defenses on corporate bonds.

have to be drawn with fresh guarantees.

to encourage debt at the expense of

equity, and that we should cap the de-ductibility of bond interest while ending

wound up serving his time.

were committed to the fireplace, which

did not embitter him; nothing did.

have been out of character.

beach later in life because one leg had



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# Beijing **Students Protest**

#### **Illegal Posters Demand Security**

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

**BELJING** — Students at Beijing University illegally pasted posters on school walls Monday, condemning the lack of security on campus. The three sets of posters de-scribed a brawl on campus that

took place Wednesday. More than sor were seriously injured and hospitalized. The posters described how a

gang of hoodhums set upon the stu-dents with beer bottles, knives, and chairs. The posters demanded that the government capture and punish the culprits and provide better se-

"This place where we search for scientific knowledge has become a gery-bloodbath for professors and students," read a set of 12 giant post-

Crowds of students huddled around the "big character posters," as they are known, copying them in notebooks and expressing indigna-tion at the inattention to security.

In a society that reveres writing, such posters carry much weight Big character posters have been a traditional form of protest, and their history has been intertwined with that of Beijing University, the most prestigious institution in Chi-

Sons and daughters of many high officials attend the university, and it is widely recalled that big character posters on the campus helped usher in the 10-year Cultural Revolution that began in 1966.

Nicholas C. Howson, a Canadian lawyer conducting research at the university, said the protests began with a two-page poster put up Friday. On Sunday, a two-page poster titled "A Cry" was pasted up by a woman whose purse had been stolen on campus.

Those earlier posters had been torn down by Monday, but the new posters were ou display.

Since the student demonstrations of December 1986 and January 1987, campuses in China have administration to be more flexible been mostly quiet. In June, however, the murder outside Beijing University of a 22-year-old student, Chai Qingfeng, led to a rash of similar posters and a protest march by 1,000 students.

Students reading the posters said they felt the same indignation as the writers, but it was not clear if

# MANSFIELD: Envoy to Retire

(Continued from Page 1) thinking of the United States as a superior uncle or big brother.

In recent years, though, he found himself having to rebut those who argued that the United States was in decline. He often chided U.S. businesses for not being more competitive or aggressive.

The U.S.-Japanese relationship, Mr. Mansfield said, has evolved from the status of a nephew and an uncle to one of a brother and a brother. .

Throughout his tenure, Mr. Mansfield won friends and praise for his sincerity and refusal to engage in diplomatic hedging. He is known as a man who speaks his mind, without flowery language. Laconic and unflappably good-na-tured, he and his wife, Maureen, shunned the party circuit that occu-10 students and at least one profes- pies many ambassadors, but his spare, unassuming looks and man-ners were familiar to almost all Jap-

The announcement of his retirement was among the leading stories on the national news Monday in Tokyo, although it had been expected since last winter, when he went back to the United States for emergency triple heart bypass sur-

Not since President John F. Kennedy appointed Edwin O. Reischauer, a Harvard University

seemed to resonate so well with the Japanese while keeping without any question, his essential Ameri-

Mr. Mansfield's habit of making and serving coffee to his guests never failed to impress the decorumconscious Japanese, and he decorated his office walls with mementos of the American West as well as photographs of members of Congress, two contrasting sides of American life.

In his farewell news conference. in which be quoted both the Bible and Confucius, Mr. Mansfield praised Japan throughout, saying it had solved many trade problems, begun to shoulder its international responsibilities as a financial superpower and proved itself a staunch and reliable ally and friend of the United States.

Even when other allies criticized the United States, he said, the Japanese were always there.

Mr. Mansfield criticized those

who singled out Japan for failing to do enough ou defense, saying that Japan oow had a bigger military budget than any of the NATO al-

"We do not want Japan to become a regional military power," he said. "Japan's neighbors do not want it and neither does Japan."
He also rejected crideism of Japanese investment in the United States, since Japan ranks well be-



Ambassador Mike Mansfield discussing retirement Monday at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

hind Britain and the Netherlands in total investment. "I think Japanese investment is

Japan as a 19-year-old Marine and remained interested in Asia from then on, said he was convinced

good for our country as U.S. investment is good for Japan," he said. "Everyone benefits."

Mr. Mansfield, who first came to

that the coming years would see the blossoming of the Pacific Century, led by a partnership of the United

# BUSH: The President-Elect Moves to Calm the Markets

(Continued from Page 1) a decision that could send positive,

soothing signals abroad.

"And I hope every appointment I make sends similarly reassuring messages," he said.

Mr. Bush did not rule out the ossibility of dividing into three the job of White House chief of staff, awarding equal portions to. Craig Fuller and Robert Teeter, both advisers, and to John H. Sununu, the outgoing governor of New

"Stay tuned," be said, "I'll have announcements on that fairly

Mr. Summu was expected to come to Florida to have dinner with Mr. Bush Monday night. He would be the only member of the esident-elect's inner circle to have met with Mr. Bush during his vacation.

On other matters: · Mr. Bush said the Soviets should have no reason to expect his

than the Reagan administration has been regarding research and deployment of the the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"My position on SDI is stated," be said. "And it is oot changing, not changeable." On Soviet relations in general, Mr. Bush said that it would be

initiate preliminary contact with ance about naming a female aphis Soviet counterparts because it pointee "sounds kind of 'quota-iscould "pre-empt the official foreign policy machinery" of the Reagan

administration. . Mr. Bush said that there would be no "radical policy shifts" in relations with the Nicaraguan rebels but that there might be new initiatives in support of aid to the con-

 He offered no special assurances to conservative Republicans who have expressed an interest in seeing Mr. Bush appoint right-

leaning cabinet members. "I will make selections that will be well accepted in my view," he said. "And I can't go any further

beyond that,"

The meeting with reporters, conducted on the beach outside of the home of William S. Farish 3d, a family friend, was Mr. Bush's second substantive question-and-an-swer session since he defeated the Democraóc presidential nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, nearly a week

He said he did not feel pressured to announce cabinet appointments. 'I don't feel inclined to meet anybody else's timetable," he said. "I

will do it when I'm ready."

Mr. Bush said he would keep his campaign promise to appoint a Hispanic to serve in his cabinet, but premature to allow Mr. Baker to be said that making a similar assur-

Mr. Bush said be had not spoken with Vice President-elect Dan Quayle during his vacation.

The President-elect's schedule also includes plans to meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain this week in his capacity as vice presi-

On other matters, Mr. Bush stayed close to Reagan administration policy, agreeing with a ques-tion that be was looking forward to seeing Roe vs. Wade overturned, a reference to the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that gave women a conscitutional right to obtain abor-

Mr. Bush stated in strong terms that he had little wish to meet with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, as Mr. Ortega had suggested. The argument is not between

Daniel Ortega and the United States of America," he said. "The argument is between Daniel Ortega and the other democracies in this

Mr. Bush added: "So I'm not interested: I mean I would not jump at an opportunity to have a bilateral chat, meeting with Daniel

#### **Drug Tests** (Continued from Page 1) For Millions rael and Torah Flag.

Set in U.S. promising them cabinet portfolios and support for the proposed religious legislation. Mr. Shamir finally won them over Sunday. WASHINGTON - Four million government transport workers to six weeks to finalize his cabinet with safety or security-related jobs

will be tested for drugs starting late possibility of forming a broad-based coalition. Mr. Shamir promnext year, Transportation Secre-tary James H. Burnley 4th said ised to include in his cabinet all the Monday. The rules cover truck and hus parties "that would agree to be part of a Likud-led government." drivers, aviation employees, mass The prime minister pledged to transii workers, seamen, railroad make Middle East peace his first employees and employees of com-

panies that operate pipelines that priority. transport natural gas and hazard-Mr. Surnley said, "The potentially disastrous consequences from even a single mistake because of drug use have compelled us to issue these rules io the hope that we can eliminate drug use from these criti-

He added: "The American people demand and expect a drug-free transportation system. These new rules will take us as far as practically possible towards that goal."

Employees who test positive are to be removed from their duties, the department said, and can be reinstated only with the approval of a medical officer and after reha-

The rules, proposed after growing concern that drugs would cause serious transportation accidents, require five kinds of testing — random, pre-employment, periodic, reasonable cause and post-acci-

#### Smoker Jailed For Flare-Up On TWA Flight

LOS ANGELES - James Tabhaca, 34, was sentenced to 15 days in jail Monday for intimidating a flight attendant who ordered him not to light a

cigarette in a no-smoking section of a Boston-Los Angeles flight. Mr. Tabhaca was also fined \$500 and ordered to perform 100 hours of community ser-

vice for causing a disturbance on the TWA flight Dec. 30. Prosecutors said Mr. Tab baca, when told he could not light his cigarette, became abusive, shouted obscenities and pushed the flight attendant, Pamela Martinez.

He was cleared of an assaul charge hat could have received up to 20 years' imprisonment for interfering with a flight crew, plus a \$250,000 fine. have baked it all into overpriced hreakaway Turkish Cypriot state in cakes. A state repairman has no northern Cyprus.

ISRAEL: Herzog Calls On Shamir to Form a Cabinet first goal to make a tremendous for a Palestinian state, Reuters re-

and achieve friendship and under-

standing with our neighbors," Mr. Both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres Shamir told Army radio. wooed the three parties intensely, lo giving the nod to Mr. Shamir, President Herzog called on both parties to try to form another unity

overnment. Referring to tensions between The prime minister oow has up secular and religious Jews in Israel and to hargain with Labor on the and between Orthodox and nonorthodox Jews abroad, Mr. Herzog told Mr. Shamir, "There is a wish for unity to confront the dangers from outside and the separation threatening us from within."

■ Clampdown in Territories Troops clamped down Monday "The government I put together on the West Bank and Gaza Strip will, with the help of God, see as its to stop demonstrations of support tion.

religious parties: Shas, Agudat Is- effort to advance the peace process ported from Jerusalem. The army said it had arrested members of 19 "terrorist gangs" in recent weeks, a disclosure apparently aimed at demoralizing Palestinians on the eve of an expected declaration of independence by the Palestine National Council, meet-

ing in Algiers. israeli troops shot and wounded at least two Palestinians on Monday in the West Bank city of Nablus, hospital officials said. But the

territories were generally quiet. The army warned Gaza residents they could be jailed for up to five years or fined up to \$10,000 for raising Palestinian flags, shouting slogans or lighting fireworks to celebrate an independence declara-

#### **SOVIET:** Lament of an Unloved Capitalist in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

erty, equipment and raw materials is currently the biggest hurdle most entrepreneurs face. Local officials, he said, often demand a bribe before they will consider renting pre-

The Rossiya association's platform, not content to tinker with the system, calls for abolishing most of the government agencies that over-see business, including the state committee on prices, and letting

the market run free. "The best pricing policy is the customers demand," said Mr. Korchagin, who is a font of capitalist aphorisms. "We should turn all the oureaucrats' offices into hotels."

Mr. Korchagin's association, which had its formal organizing conference Oct. 29, claims members throughout the Russian republic and the Ukraine, a war chest of 500,000 rubles (\$833,000), and support from the Institute of Economics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which is headed by Leonid L. Abalkin, a close adviser to Presi-

dent Mikhail S. Gorbachev, While the small private sector has enthusiastic support from economists, however, it is not doing

so well with the public. Like Russia's last capitalists, the so-called nepmen of the 1920s freemarket experiment called the New Economic Policy, the new entrepreneurial class that has grown up un-der Mr. Gorbachev's leadership is

beset by public resentment.

Even the well-educated Muscovites who initially celebrated cooperatives as a novelty, now conder them for extortionate prices and for the conspicuously affluent lives some of the cooperative members

Cooperatives are now ready scapegoats for problems that used to be blamed on corrupt government or political intrigues. No sugar in the shops? The cooperatives

Even the press, initially smitten by the can-do spirit of the new entrepreneurs, has split, with some newspapers dwelling on the high prices and reputed involvement of convicted criminals. Letters to the press are predominantly indignant

bout cooperatives. "They write that we should be sent to work in the quarries, that we should be shot." Mr. Fyodore: told the weekly magazine Ogonyok recently. "That we discredit Soviet power. People are not to be blamed for this. The mass media publish articles of only two kinds: either how good we are, or how we set

prices that are outrageously high." Businessmen say that because of the public attitude, racketeers feel free to prey on private business knowing the police will often look

the other way.

wrench to fix the plumbing? Cooperatives bought up all the tools. men sauntered in. One silenced the band, while the others surrounded the owner and menacingly began

demanding a payoff. When one of the customers asked the proprietor why he did not call the police, the man laughed

derisively at the question. "If you are from a cooperative, the police don't want to hear about your problems," said Sergei F. Petrov, a former weightlifting coach who now heads a cooperative that makes sporting and exercise equip-

ment. Mr. Korchagin said he is pessimistic about the future of cooperatives unless they succeed in forging ties with Western business, which could give them access to tools, materials, expertise - and perhaps some tips on the fine art of influ-

"If the West doesn't help," he A few mights ago, a Western dip-said, "the cooperative movement lomat and a Soviet friend were sip- will be out of husiness."

# 'I DO': And 21 Children Do, Too

set in back. The building's 13 floors are lined with small apartments facing fenced-off corridors that obscure the light the way prison bars spoke of bold plans to clean up the scure the light the way prison bars

For years, several gangs dominated the project and its 400 residents. The violence peaked in late summer, when there were five murders, a firebombing at one apart-

Greek Cypriots Hold Protest

demonstrators blocked the crossing point in divided Nicosia on Monday in a protest marking the fifth anniversary of the declaration of a

ment and gunshots fired through

the windows of many others. At the same time, the city named projects and return them to the

whom they were intended. In a pilot program be hopes to extend to other projects, Mr. Lane took control of the building, tightened security and ordered an apartment-by-apartment search for gang

Now the residents, mostly poor NICOSIA - Greek Cypriot families headed by women, take pride in the newly painted elevators and the important-looking identification cards that even the children

must flash to gain admittance. The gang members have not been back, housing officials said.

You supply the lifestyle.



dent have to make a great fuss. When you make a great beer



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in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Diary measures 22 x 15 cm

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

(8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slim-mest attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow 30 days for delivery.

it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.). International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division.

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Food Is Scarce and Children Are Starving as Famine Devastates Southern Sudan

# To Form a Cali

for a Palestinian state Reported from Jerusalem
The army said it but
members of 19 lerrong
recent weeks, a disclose to
minimum on the eve of an declaration of independent Palestine National Come

Israeli troops shot and the at least two palestnians day in the West Bank to adults have been going two and three days between meals. Children day in the west pank on hus, hospital officials said territories were generally

they could be jailed for years or fined up to 5% raising Palestinian flag slogans or lighting firms.

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the police don't want the your problems, said so trov, a former weighter

who now heads a cooper makes sporting and con

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Now it = resident at

members.

At the same time the

will be out of business

21 Children Do.

"If the West doesn't

of could give them acces

ment.

some

"We are dying like animals," without being counted," said the Episcopal archbishop of Juba, Benjamin Yugusuk. "Children, preg-Capitalist in Mo nant women, old people, are dying. All of the schools are closed. People ping soft drinks in a Maccafe, the Bluebird, when men sauntered in Ones. are so weak they cannot do their

band, while the others Several thousand tons of United Nations emergency food began ar-riving by airlift several days ago. the owner and menass but it has come late and it is not When one of the asked the proprietor white

Washington Post Service

out here in September, a casualty of the civil war that divides this coun-

ny, Moslem north from Christian

and animist south. Since then,

There is no meat for sale in this

southern provincial capital and vir-

tually no grain. More than 300 chil-

dren have died in the city's hospi-tals of diseases related to

mainourishment, according a phy-

are eating hoiled grass.

JUBA. Sudan - The food ran

The children who lined up at a church feeding center last week cradled their tin dinner bowls with

# Sudan Rebels Reported to Accept a Peace Plan

KHARTOUM - The Sudanese rebel leader John Garang and a leading member of the government coalition are about to announce details of an agreement to end the civil war in Sudan, the official news agency SUNA said Monday.

But Arab diplomats said the accord which Mr. Garang was said to have reached with Osman al-Mirghani, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, or DUP — was likely to divide the coalition government, which already faces severe economic prob-

"I cannot speculate on the sincerity of the DUP in its search for peace," one Arab diplomat said. But I know that scoring points

emaciated arms. Many had swollen

stomachs. They stared intently at

the large vats from which they were

to be fed, moving their heads back and forth following the hands of a relief worker ladling porridge.

Some cried. They did not speak.

"We are in a panic world here," said Michael Sebit Geri, a govern-

ment surveyor, who stood in a line

against other parties is the hallmark of the current democracy in Sudan's politics." The government has not taken part in the peace talks in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, between Mr. Mirghani's party and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, which

has been fighting government troops in southern Sudan since 1983. But Prime Minister Sadek Mahdi has endorsed the DUP initiative to end the war. The fighting has displaced millions of people in a

country badly hit by famine and floods. The other main partner in the governing coalition, the National Islamic Front, bitterly opposed the peace talks, saying they were part of a conspiracy to block efforts to revive

sharia, or Islamic law, in Sudan.

waiting to receive a small bucket of

dried corn kernels. "We can only

Juba is fortunate. The same

scene, minus the U.S. food airlift, is

unfolding daily in towns throughout southern Sudan. It is a crisis

described by a British relief official

as "one of the most awful tragedies

the world has seen for many years."

think of food - how to get it."

Mr. Garang's army seeks to end what it sees as the domination of the mainly Moslem north over the south, which is predominantly Christian and animist. The Addis Ababa agreement is believed to include a provision for suspending plans to reintroduce Islamic

Khartoum newspapers said the accord, which would require approval by the cabinet and the parliament, provided for a cease-fire and the lifting of a state of emergency de-

A freeze on new Islamic legislation would last until a national constitutional conference met to ensure fair representation for all ethnic and religious groups, the newspapers said.

The Sudan famine has sent more the camps were abysmal, chances than 300,000 walking skeletons were still better for survival than in over the border into Ethiopia since the south.

Since summer, there have been late last year, on a trail that survireports of hundreds of deaths each vors said was littered with corpses. day from starvation throughout the An additional one million to two south. Thousands of children have millioo southerners have fled died. Some relief workers have put north, toward squatter camps around the capital, Khartoum, Refthe total deaths in southern Sudan ugees said that while conditions io from starvation and related diseases at nearly 250,000. The Sudanese government bas said the deaths are one-tenth that number. Despite the growing scale of the

disaster. Sudan's famine has attracted little of the worldwide attention accorded the Ethiopian famine of 1984-85. Officials say the government in Khartoum, which has been fighting a civil war with southern guerrillas for more than five years, consistently has underestimated and ignored the crisis.

"It is genocide which is going on here," said the Roman Catholic archbishop for Juba, Paolino Lukudu Loro. "The government has done nothing to help us. This is a clear plan for the extermination of the south.

In Juba, as elsewhere in this bitterly divided country, there is a swirl of conflicting claims and counterclaims about why food is not getting through.

There is little disagreement that the relief effort has been hampered hy the civil war. The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, which controls most of the southern countryside, has shot at relief flights and attacked relief truck convoys in an

the war as an opportunity to de-populate the troublesome south. "You can go with the botch up or the conspiracy theory," said one Western relief official about the Khartoum government's failure to get food to the south. "It's probably a lot of both, but the point is that the people here believe the

government is trying to kill them." Despite numerous appeals to Khartoum from Juba, relief officials say, virtually none of the mil-lions of dollars in foreign emergency aid that flowed into northern Sudan after August floods there

has found its way south. "You beard all about the flood in Khartoum, but not a single bit of food came bere," said Francis Nuluste, deputy director of informa-non for Juba's Equatoria Province. "Yet we are starving. All of us, even officials, don't have food. Even if you have money, you do not eat."

In Juba, Wau and other southern towns, the Sudanese Army has flown food and weapons for itself regularly but supplied virtually no food to civilians.

lo Juba, military flights also have brought food to grain merchants in the towns. The merchants, mostly Arab traders from food into Torit.

But church and relief officials the north, are engaging in food say the Sudanese government views profiteering, church officials say.

"We believe that if we were to opeo the Arab stores, we would find enough food here to feed Juba for one year," the Archbishop Lu-

Equatoria Province's deputy governor. Brigadier Isaiah Paul Riani, disputes the charge, "These cburch people are the biggest liars in town," he said.

In October, while the besieged town of Torit, 120 kilometers (75 miles) east of Juba, was cut off by road and air and its civilians were dying of starvation at the rate of five to 10 a day, the Sudanese Army made five airdrops of food into the town for its own troops. None of the food went to civilians.

Last week, officials in Torit radioed a plea to relief officials in Juba, beggiog for food.

"Once more the citizens are left to eating only leaves and waiting to be buried." the message read. "We want to assure you and all concerned that the parachuting of relief food in Torit is certainly possihie because the army have made five airlift parachutes in for themselves.

To date, the army has seot no



Abu Abbas, left, at the meeting of the Palestine National Council. A bodyguard carries his son, Ali.

Abu Abbas, left, at the meeting of the Palestine National Council. A bodyguard carries his son, Ali.

# Abbas Scoffs at Klinghoffer Killing

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service
ALGIERS — Abu Abbas, the Palestinian who planned the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, has spoken publicly about the incident, comparing the killiog of an elderly American Jew aboard the ship with an automobile

Mr. Abbas, also known as Mohammed Abbas, spoke Sunday

> 'Maybe he was trying to swim for

Abu Abbas, speaking of the slaying of Leon Klinghoffer.

with reporters gathered for the Pal-estine National Council, viewed by Palestinians as a parliament-in-ex-

He compared the hijacking with motoring. It was "like driving a car," he said, adding: "You have an accident on the way. Accidents

happen."
During the hijacking, Leon
Klinghoffer, 69, a New Yorker confined to a wheelchair, was shot and pushed overboard. "Maybe he was trying to swim

said. The comment was accompa- Abbas grew angry about the focus PLO officials generally dis-

tanced themselves from the com- victims and martyrs were as wellments by Mr. Abbas, saying the known as the name of Klingh-PLO had eschewed guerrilla acts offer," he said.
outside Israel and the occupied ter-

Abbas as the mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking. Four other Palestinians were arrested by the Italian authorities after U.S. jets forced down an Egyptian plane taking them and Mr. Abbas to Tunisia, but Mr. Abbas was allowed to leave Italy.

Mr. Abbas was convicted in absentia in an Italian court and sentenced to life in prison. The United States had issued a warrant for his arrest but withdrew it after the Italian conviction and after deciding that there was insufficient evidence for a conviction in an U.S. court.

Mr. Klinghoffer, he at first replied: Who is Klinghoffer?" Later, be said, "We are sorry when innocent people are victims of the situation, but we are not sorry for the operation because the operation was against Israel." He said be was opposed to military action outside Israel.

At one point in an interview, Mr.

Asked if he regretted the death of

BIG CROSSWORD IN THE HT PUBY SATURDAY, THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY CHOSSACOED BY COUGHT ALL WIELD.

#### U.S. officials have described Mr. Envoy Recalled **By North Korea**

of questions on Mr. Klinghoffer.
"I wish that the names of our

BUDAPEST - North Korea bas recalled its ambassador to Hungary in protest of Budapest's decision to open a permanent mission in Scoul, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Istvan Komoroczki,

said on Monday.

Ambassador Kim Pyong II, sec-ond son of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, was called back to Pyongyang on Nov. 5. "I think it is just a diplomatic

gesture," Mr. Komoroczki said. Asked if he thought North Korea was about to sever diplomatic relations with Hungary, he said: "I don't think that is on the agenda."

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But perhaps in the case of The Glenlivet?

The Glenlivet 12 years old single malt whisky.



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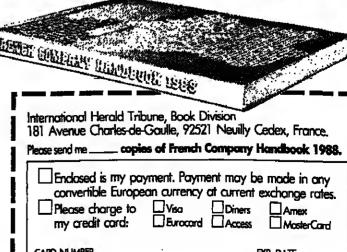
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# Fashion Tempest in a Thimble Royal Boost for British Design

A PUBLIC row involving two A super-egos is breaking out in the fashion world. Next week John Weitz, the multi-millionaire menswear designer who invented fash-ion licensing in America, takes on Pierre Berge, who discovered Yves

Weitz, 65, has paid for an advertisement in the weekly fashion pub-

#### **SUZY MENKES**

lication W, in which he rebuffs comments made in an interview by Berge - president of YSL and an supporter of French President François Mitterrand about American politics and on

In the interview, which appeared under the headline "Feasting With Pierre la Panthère" in the Oct. 17 issue of W, Bergé was quoted as saying. "I saw your presidential de-bate and I was absolutely astounded at the mediocrity. I'm happy I'm not an American obliged to vote.

On fashion, Berge commented: "American designers have a lot of trouble outside of the United States. Ralph Lauren - it's nothing in Paris. The shop is completely empty. Chanel, Yves Saint Laurent and Dior are the three most important names in the world and not necessarily in that order."

Weitz, born in Germany, educated in England and fiercely patriotic toward the country of his adoption, describes Berge as "boorish" for going "to a friendly foreign country and criticizing its politics." His fashion rebuttal is that "it was the American publisher of an American trade paper who almost single-handedly launched Saint Laurent into worldwide prominence." Weitz also says that European couturiers "do not really understand the mood, the style and the flow of

In his office on Madison Avenue, where John Weitz has a bird'seye view of Manhattan's golden mile of high fashion retailing, the suave and elegant designer reiterat-ed his point that the United States made the fortunes of European designers, and that in particular John Fairchild, the publisher of W and Women's Wear Daily, had raised Saint Laurent, and more recently Christian Lacroix, to star status,

"American fashion people roll over and play dead, whatever Paris conture comes up with," he says. "I don't believe that European designers take enough trouble to understand the American woman. I don't expect Pierre Berge to take any notice of me, even though I have yus (1986). been in the fashion business longer "There is



John Weitz: Indignant at needling remarks by Pierre Bergé.

than Saint Laurent. I imagine he will say Who is John Weitz?" That was, indeed, the reaction from the house of Saint Laurent on

"I have nothing to say about this

ridiculous advertisement," Bergé said. "On the political matter, it is a pity that Mr. Weitz does not read European journals, which all express my point of view. I am used to people saying that Women's Wear Daily made Yves Saint Laurent, or that Pierre Berge made Saint Lau-rent. It's not true. I find the Weitz article bitter. I am sorry that American designers have the will but not the talent to be internationally recognized. That is not my fault."

This storm in a pin box is unlikely to have any repercussions out-side the hothouse world of high fashion. Yet it illustrates the current protectionist mood of both European and U.S. designers and the need - at a time of slowing sales in the United States - to fine a fashion scapegoat.

Hubert de Givenchy and Henry Racamier, president of Louis Vintton, have announced their new deal. The most distinguished of conturiers, who received a Lifetime Achievement Award in Los Ango-les two weeks ago, has sold his couture house to Vuitton. The Groupe LVMH, Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, has been since 1987 in control of Parfums Givenchy, set up 30 years ago. Its newest fragrances are Ysatis, created in 1984. and its counterpart for men, Xer-

"There is a need for continuity in

Givenchy described it as the "heartheat of the house." Recent seasons had beem quieter than in previous periods, when "a lot of capital was tied up with the Arabi-

A spokesman for the company said that sales of Givenchy readyto-wear in the United States had increased by 20 percent over the last year, at a time of general decline, and that the Givenchy men's clothes manufactured by Zegna in Italy, were another success story.

The opening of a third Hermès store in London will be a musical as well as a social event. Hermès president Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès will announce Wednesday its sponsorship of a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music. The Hermes scholarship for composition is a contibution to the arts in honor of the creative and technical excellence of the company which started making horse's saddles 150 years

Musicians from the Royal Academy of Music will screnade the new store in Sloane Street. Its doors will am naturally delighted. To be desired, to be wanted at this stage is a be officially opened by the French ambassador to Britain, Luc de la liment. And I hope that I will Barre de Nanteuil.

> The five unstoppable Fendi sis-ters will open their first Manhatttan store in 1989. They announced that Fendi has signed a lease on a 22,000-square-foot flagship store at Fifth Avenue and 56th Street. It, like the Fendi store in their native Rome, will carry the entire range of products which, including the sig-nature furs, luggage, clothes, acces-

T ONDON - Nina Campbell one of the most talked-about interior designers in London, sat at a large rose-colored table in her Knightsbridge office and pointed toward the striped rose-colored walls. "I like strong colors, but not violent colors," she said. "It's terribly important to feel at home."

Campbell, who is 40 and has had her own design company for 20 years, is known for creating comfortable, livable rooms, And that, she said, could be why the Duke and Duchess of York have selected her to design the interior of Sunninghill Park, the neo-Tudor country house being built for them near Windsor Castle, about 25 miles from London.

Earlier this year, the duchess selected Parish-Hadley Associates, the New York design firm found-ed by Sister Parish and Albert Hadley, to decorate her new 16room, 2-story house. That arrangement is believed to have ended in June. No official reason was given, but the British press reported that the queen considered Par-ish-Hadley's plans too costly and the selection of an American designer had annoyed many in the British design industry. Campbell's designs — which often feature floral chintzes,

inted furniture, horticultural prints and floor-length curtains - are already familiar in Britain. Her shop is stocked with lamps, china and fabric, much of it de-

signed by Campbell.

Campbell was recently in New home with the cor York putting the finishing touch-



ed for the Royal Oak Designer Show House, a town house with rooms in the English style by 20

British and American decorators. her royal commission "jolly exciting," though she kept it a secret for nearly three months. After being told that the duke and duchess had admired her designs, she was invited to Buckingham Palace in the summer. "I took heaps of stuff, so I could see what they liked," she said.

Next came an August invita-tion to Balmoral in Scotland, where the royal family spends summer vacations. It was shortly after the birth of the couple daughter, Princess Beatrice, and Campbell flew up with the baby's doctor. "He asked me if I was a nurse," she said. She returned come with the commission. Fowler, a co-founder of Colefax Campbell, whose father is & Fowler of London.

Scottish and whose mother is Viennese, grew up in London, where her family moved from house to house "like a yo-yo," she said. She became a decorate "pure lnck." She wanted a job at Conde Nast, the publishing

house, but was hired as an assis-

taut by the decorator John

"He was a wonderful person," she said, adding that she learned her design philosophy from him.

"The English don't decorate as often or as thoroughly as the Americans," she said. "If a set of curtains were worn, John Fowler would dye the borders and add a tassel tieback. That works here, but not everywhere."



By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service NEW YORK — One of the most strik-ing features of American book publishing is how quickly it has come to be dominated by foreigners.

Hubert de Givenchy: Couture

house has been sold to Vuitton.

a couture house, and I think this

will reassure people," said the 62-year-old Hubert de Givenchy. "I

now have more time for creation,

rather than having to take care of

Racamier spoke of the high qual-ity and prestige of the Givenchy name, which would complement

the same qualities in Louis Vuitton.

personality and clientele," said Ra-camier, citing Givenchy's success

Although the couture house ac-

"Each couture house has its own

finance and business.

with Japanese women.

The principal reason, as Robert Maxwell noted recently, after winning his protract-ed battle for control of Macmillan, is that anyone with global publishing ambitions has to have a solid foothold in the United

The swift transformation raises the question of why American poblishers, so quick

That is a major reason why Bertelsmann, American publishing landscape.

outbid American suitors for Doubleday two years ago by agreeing to pay more than acquired the following American houses, \$475 million. And it is a major reason why \$475 million. And it is a major reason why Robert Maxwell, the British communications entrepreneur, recently outbid his rivals for Macmillan.

In a recent interview, Maxwell said he could afford to pay almost \$2.6 billion for Macmillan because he intends to have the publisher resume flexing its muscles in international publishing, and because it will become part of a communications empire that already spans a good part of the globe,

to transform a cottage industry into an But a favorable exchange rate does not industry controlled by conglomerates in explain why American book publishers the last two decades, were so slow to re-spond to the global challenge. have lacked the global vision of Bertels-mann, of Maxwell and the Pearson group The weak dollar has greatly favored for- of Britain, and of Rupert Murdoch of Ausners in the acquisitions game, of course. tralia, all of which have been altering the

In less than a decade, and indeed mostly in the last two or three years, they have Addison-Wesley, Atheneum, Delacorte, Dell, Doubleday, E.P. Dutton, Harper & Row, Macmillan, New American Library, Salem House, Charles Scribner's Sons and

Bertelsmann also acquired the Literary Guild, one of the two major American book clubs, and a few years ago another West German company, the Holtzbrinck Publishing Group, bought Henry Holt.

Nor does that appear to be the end of it, Lord Weidenfeld, the British and American publisher, recently predicted additional purchases by big foreign publishers.

The reason for the Enropean interest Lord Weidenfeld noted, is that the United States is the center of English-language

big money to be made even in smaller foreign markets, the foreign companies alcause of the weak dollar and because they years were well established in global marketing

and distribution. The Benjamin Report, published five years ago in association with the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress, sharply criticized American publishers, particularly publishers of books of general interest, for

not looking much beyond their borders. Now, change is in the air, fueled by publishers' desire to acquire world rights to

publishing, as well as the richest market in book's publishing schedule in various nathe world. And that is a big reason Ameritions. Random House bought three promican book publishers were outflanked by foreigners; it was not thought necessary to scramble for foreign markets. By the time the American publishers realized there was don. Baker & Taylor, a leading book distributor, is forecasting 20 percent growth ready had a decided advantage, both be- in foreign sales during each of the next five

> Bantam, Harper & Row, Viking and now Macmillan remain far ahead, with ubsidiaries in countries from Japan to India to Australia.

The seeds of these international publishing efforts are just beginning to bear fruit. Harper & Row and William Collins & Sons of Britain, which is a part owner of Harper, jointly bought the rights to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "Perestroika," which they then sold books and by their wish to coordinate a in about 15 non-Communist nations.

Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, pâtisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this second edition of her popular guide. In her search, she discovered 100 exciting new places that have made it into this entertaining and useful book. The critics raved about the first edition: "To walk the streets of Paris -

without deadline or curfew — stalking everything wonderful to eat... It's the dream of every one of us in love with food. And Patricia Wells has done it... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it." -Gael Greene, New York Magazine.

"...it is impossible to read it and not want to be in Paris. Now." Lois Dwan, The Los Angeles Times. "...one of the best guides in English. And, mon Dieu, it was done by an

American. There will be consternation in high places.





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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1988

# INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

# A Skittish German Rally With an Eye on the Dollar

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

RANKFURT — The steady recovery of West German stocks from their post-collapse lows appears likely to continue into early 1989, fueled by unexpectedly solid economic fundamentals, strong corporate earnings, and foreign and domestic investors' appetites for blue-chip stocks, according to market analysts.

While bullishness is widespread, it is tempered with a strong dose of caution. As the past week's trading showed, the fate of West German equities remains very dependent on how the dollar fares on the foreign exchange market. When the dollar tumbled to 10-month lows against the Deutsche mark and the yen after the U.S. presidential election, it

Fundamentals are

impeccable, and

foreign investors

are coming back.

took West German stocks with it, regardless of the rosy

A falling dollar, it is feared, could dampen demand for West German exports, and

would tend to make German securities more expensive for foreign buyers.
The DAX-Index of West German stocks finished at 1,261.84

Monday, up 9.66 from Friday. In the final three days of last week, it skidded a cumulative 35.70 points, and it remains considerably below its high so far this year of 1,320.21, touched at the end of he said, adding that she leave below its car design philosophy from he Barrir "Barring disturbances from the foreign-exchange market, I'm confident that share prices will continue to rise," said Gerd Neubeck, the head of equity trading at Industriekreditbank AG in Düsseldorf. "But it is important that exchange rates remain

relatively stable." Margot Schoenen, an equities analyst at Westdeutsche Landes-bank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf, said. The German market remains very sensitive to the dollar's movements. The dollar's decline created uncertainty, and that is likely to continue for a week or so. And from a longer-term perspective, our view of the

market is not all that positive." Slowing West German economic growth, which is forecast for the year ahead, could result in less robust corporate profits and lower stock prices, she said. Analysts also expressed some concern that the current rally is focused too narrowly, with a handful of blue-chip equities gaining while other issues lag, leaving the market susceptible to technical downturns.

NE BROKER for a major West German bank noted, And Little, Brown recentlying "The market has been rising for months now, but it is a and distribution subsidiary in very nervous rise. The awareness of mow process and distribution subsidiary in very nervous rise. The awareness of mow process and distribution subsidiary in very nervous rise. The awareness of mow process and distribution subsidiary in very nervous rise. The awareness of mow process and the process of t cause some investors are likely to take profits faster if prices

> Despite the edginess in trading and the downturn following the election of George Bush as U.S. president, economists and equities analysts said economic fundamentals are thoroughly

> positive for West German shares.
>
> In a speech Friday, Helmut Schlesinger, vice president of the Bundesbank, predicted the nation's gross national product would expand by more than 3.5 percent in 1988 and would grow by 2.5 percent in 1989. Both predictions are well above government

forecasts earlier this year.

Inflation is expected to be at most 1.5 percent in 1988 and to rise only moderately in 1989, there is ample liquidity in the economy, and interest rates are seen holding steady well into 1989. West Germany's discount rate, the interest charged by the Bundesbank on loans to banking institutions, is currently at 3.5

The unexpectedly strong economic performance stems from an

**Currency Rates** 

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See FRANKFURT, Page 13

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quoted; N.A.: not availe

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# WSJ Sets Cutback In Europe

Paper Says Costs Prompt Staff Move

> By Warren Getler nonal Heruld Tribune

LONDON - The Wall Street Journal, scaling back plans to build a major newspaper presence in Eu-rope, confirmed persistent rumors Monday that it would reduce the Brussels-based editing staff of its European edition next year.

Robert Keatley, editor of The Wall Street Journal/Europe, said in a telephone interview that the newspaper would reassign as much as one-third of its editing staff to New York during 1989 in a cost-

There have long been rumors that the European edition would close. But about one year ago, staff were told that while some or all rsonnel might be moved to the United States, there was no question of the operation closing down.

"We are fully committed to Eu-rope," said Mr. Keatley, adding that "we're talking about a minor-ity of jobs" having to be relocated to New York.

The senior news editors and others will remain," he said, noting that closing down editing opera-tions in Europe "was the last thing on anybody's mind."

The European paper, which employs about 20 editors in Brussels, is published by Dow Jones & Co. Peter R. Kann, executive vice-

president of Dow Jones and associate publisher of The Wall Street Journal, said that up to six nighttime copy-editor slots in Brussels, and perhaps three night-time copy-editor positions at The Asian Wall Street Journal in Hong Kong, could be shifted back to New York some time next year. They would operate as a separate

desk bandling U.S.-originated news for the two overseas editions. Mr. Kann stressed that the Journal remained firmly committed to covering Europe and to publishing its European and Asian editions The reduction in the editing staff

could open up some new reporting slots overseas," he said, Mr. Keatley cited the high costs of basing editorial staff in Europe, particularly at a time of dollar weakness.

Analysts, commenting on the move, stressed the cost aspect. The major thrust at Dow Jones tight now is cost-containment." said John Morton, a Washingtonbased publishing analyst with Lynch, Jones & Ryan. "Where they can retreach - without harming

their fundamental position — they will do so." Ed Atorino, publishing analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. of New York, said, "business

All companies involved in finan-

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According to estimates by Rome from the same period a year ago.

Dow Jones reported a 13 percent decline in third quarter net income. to 33 cents per share, from 38 cents per share a year earlier.

Operating income at the group's address the danger that the collapse business-publishing division, of one or some securities firms which includes the Wall Street could cause the entire financial sys-Journal showed a sharp 48 percent decline for the same period, to \$13.2 million, from \$25.5 million, on an adjusted basis.



Mr. Shah with the first issue of The Post: Back from the ill-started Today launch with a new formula.

# Eddie Shah: New Tabloid Adventure

#### A Newspaper Revolutionary Tries Again With The Post

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

LONDON - So far, the story of Eddie Shah reads like some bittersweet tale plucked from a London tabloid: The daring entrepreneur who helped revolutionize the Britisb newspaper industry but came up empty himself.

But the 44-year-old self-made millionaire, not a man who accepts defeat easily, is out to engineer a happy ending Mr. Shah launched last week a

popular tabloid. The Post, his second try at a new national newspaper in just over two years. In March 1986, Mr. Shah started

Today, a middlebrow tabloid, amid great fanfare about its state-of-theart computer technology and color pictures. Yet the sales goal of nearly 1 million copies a day proved wildly optimistic, as circulation quickly slipped below 400,000 and eventually near 300,000.

Today also ran into all sorts of technological teething problems, which kept the management and senior editors from really address-

ness: The lack of a clear-cut editorial focus and well-defined target

Control of the financially strapped venture passed first to Lonrho PLC and then to Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., Britain's leading publisher, whose titles include The Sun, The Times and the Sunday Times. Under Mr. Murdoch's stewardship. Today has been revamped and circulation has climbed to 410,000 a day.

Despite the ill-starred launch of Today, Mr. Shah served as the catalyst for the sweeping changes in the British newspaper industry in the past two years.

The straoglehold the print unions once beld on the industry has been broken; modern computer technology has replaced antiquated typesetting practices; and profitability has soared.

Profits of some of Fleet Street's established newspapers have nearly quadrupled because of drastically reduced costs. Lower production

ing the paper's underlying weak- costs have also made it possible for new papers to enter the market. The most striking example is The Independent, a quality newspaper. whose circulation and stature has elimbed steadily since it was launched in October 1986.

Now Mr. Shah is going after the most lucrative end of the British newspaper industry, mass-market tabloids, dominated by Mr. Murdoch's The Sun and Mr. Maxwell's Daily Mirror.

He is aiming at the juicy slice of the British oewspaper market that bas benefited most from the technological revolution. Pretax profits at the Sun oow run about £40 million (\$72.6 million) a year, analysts estimate, while at the Mirror they are about £20 million. These figures are roughly four times the levels of 1985, before Mr. Shah arrived

Britain's three national tabloids sell an average of 8.22 million copies a day; circulation of The Sun is 4.15 million, of the Daily See TABLOID, Page 11

# Intervention Helps Dollar Post Advance

NEW YORK - Large-scale inervention by the Japanese and U.S. central banks and supportive comments by George Bush, the U.S. president-elect, and other officials helped the dollar move higher Monday.

The gains were tempered, how-ever, by an underlying bearish sentiment about the currency.

In Tokyo early in the day, the Bank of Japan reportedly pur-chased half a billion dollars in an effort to stem the U.S. currency's recent slide against the yen. The dollar, bowever, fell to 122,650 yen there from 123.700 on Friday.

Later, the Japanese intervention and supportive comments by officials of that country, the United States and West Germany led to gains for the dollar in London and New York. Operators covered short positions they had taken in anticipation of further losses.

But the dollar failed to consolidate its gains, and it ended below its highs. The U.S. Federal Reserve bought dollars late in the day in Europe, but the purchases failed to prompt a recovery.

In New York, dealers said the Fed bought dollars on about three sweeps below 123.50 yen. Some of them said the purchases included lots of \$20 million as well as the more typical \$10 million.

The dollar closed at 123.775 year in New York, up from 122,850 on Friday, and it rose to 1.7458 Dentsche marks from 1,7375 on Friday. But the U.S. currency failed to bold gains above 1.75 DM, considered an important psychological level.

"For intervention to have an impact, the Fed should be seen intervening on other cross rates, such as dollar/mark," said a dealer at a U.S. bank in London.

The dollar also gained to 1.4663 Swiss franes from 1.4590 in New York, and it rose to 5.9610 French francs from 5,9275. The British pound fell to \$1,8090 from \$1.8158.

Mr. Bush, vacationing in Flori-

da, said he was committed to President Ronald Reagan's policy of coordinated actions with other major industrial countries to stabilize the value of the dollar on foreign currency markets.

Reagan administration policy "is built around policy coordination and exchange market stability," he said. "Those are words of art. That's the policy of the existing administra-

See DOLLAR, Page 15

#### Retail Sales Rise Sharply in Booming U.K.

Agence France-Presse LONDON - Retail sales in Britain rose 1.9 percent in Oc-tober from September, the government reported Monday, a steeper-than-expected increase that is likely to rekindle fears of a further surge in

inflation. The seasonally adjusted fig-ure announced by the Department of Trade and Industry was much higher than the 0.5 percent increase in sales forecast by most economists.

The October figure brought the increase in retail sales for the past 12 months to 6 per-cent, sharply above 4.8 percent in September.

Retail sales dropped by a revised 0.8 percent in September after being unchanged in August and climbing a befty 2.4 percent in July. The latest turoout appeared to reverse these signs that one measure of economic growth was slowing.

Britain has sharply increased interest rates to combat mounting inflationary pressure, from 7.5 percent in June to the current 12 percent. This has lifted the value of the British pound on corrency

# Securities Safeguards Are Criticized

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Global securities markets lack supervision of the kind developed in the banking industry that is needed to prevent a market crisis from hitting the entire financial system, according to a study published Monday.

interlinked than they are today.

The study says, The growing concentration in the securities in-

dustry, the effects of new technol-

ogies, the nature of the risks now

being borne by securities market

intermediaries and the links be-

tween the securities market and the

banking and payments system"

suggest that serious problems in

date and harmonize supervisory

financial system."

tem to crumble.

The report, in the quarterly sur-vey Financial Market Trends put ont by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Developis tough for the Journal right now." ment, says that the existing regulatory environment is a patchwork, stitched when securities markets were less sophisticated and far less

cial markets are experiencing prob-lems, Mr. Atorino noted. Business-es that had grown used to a steady flow of revenue to finance expansion are finding those revenues squeezed by depressed market activity and other factors, he said.

Report, a leading monitoring ser-vice of advertising revenues of international publications, revenue at the Wall Street Journal/Europe could be as much as 14 percent down in the first half of this year

Banking supervisors have just established common standards on ket supervisors and bost-market authorities.

In the event of an accident, central banks would step in to protect depositors from loss. No sucu lender of last resort stands behind the securities markets.

It is, therefore, "doubtful whether the banking and payments system could be shielded from the consequences" if "widespread msolvency" in the securities markets threatens to inflict fatal losses on a large number of intermediaries simultaneously."

The report emphasizes that the goal is not to eliminate risk. At the same time, the report

warns that any attempt to establish a lender of last resort to securities firms must "not have the effect of encouraging intermediaries to take even greater risks." The study notes that the securi-

securities markets "would have the potential to destabilize the entire ties business is evolving in a way that makes it progressively less fea-sible to exercise national control. It contends that current efforts by leading stock exchanges to up-Securities firms "are typically acand regulatory practices still fail to tive in several national markets with different institutional and reg-

could cause the entire financial sys-Moreover, several securities markets, like the Eurobond market and The securities markets have none the international secondary market of the procedures developed by bank supervisors to monitor risk. in equities, have already outgrown national boundaries.

ulatory characteristics."

It is not clear, the report says, tablished common standards on "whether or to what extent the cap-measuring risk and have a long-ital in the home country is available standing agreement on sharing re-sponsibilities between home-mar-other countries."

The recurring concern of the study is that "the nature of the risks currently assumed by securities market intermediaries" could, in a crisis, "impose unacceptable external costs on the entire financial and payments system and ultimately on the entire economy."

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#### REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A. IN LIQUIDATION

Luxembourg

STATEMENT OF CONDITION as at December 31, 1987

Demand accounts with banks...

Term deposits with banks .. Other assets: Advance to Paying Agents .....
 Accrued interest receivable ....

LIABILITIES Due to subsidiaries .... Shareholders' account: Dividends payable (coupons Nos. 4 to 16) ..

 First distribution of assets ...... Second distribution of assets Other Liabilities Provision for expenses &

Shareholders' equity. Represented by:

Share premium account.

Share capital

Legal reserve..... Retained earnings. Reserve for own shares held .... Net income and proceeds on realisation of assets for 1987

Less: • First assets' distribution: Cash payment (coupon

No. 17) Republic New York Corporation shares (coupon No. 18)...
• Second assets' distribution:

 Cash payment (coupon No. 19) ....

12,424,575.00 442,282,069.00

33,132,200.00

396,725,294.00

3,387,316.74

The Committee of Liquidators

PERFORMANCE RESULT

HAS BECOME \$ 64.918

U.S. Money Market Funds NEXT RESULT IN DECEMBER 15th ISSUE THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE.

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# **SHEARSON** MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM

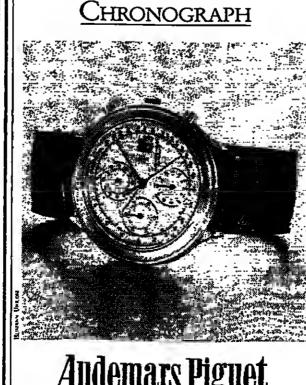
FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF \$ 20,000 JANUARY 1st 1988

November 1st, 1988 AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

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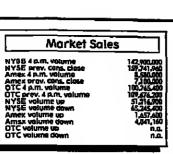


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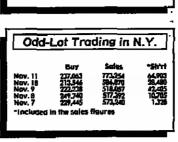
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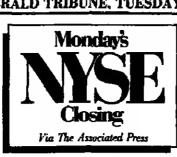
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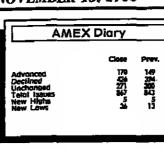




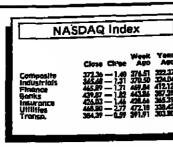


Dow Jones Averages

de the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades eisewher



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NASDAQ Diary

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New York Stocks Edge Lower

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed slightly lower Monday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange after renewed concern 267.72. The price of an average share lost 4 over the dollar and the economy crased an early session attempt to recover Friday's sharp losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 47.66 points Friday, was off 1.95 to close at 2,065.08. The index was up about 12 coints shortly after the consists health at the points shortly after the opening bell but re-versed course in choppy trading during the rest

of the day.

Declines led advances by about an 8-5 margin. Big Board volume amounted to about 142.9 million shares, compared with 135.5 million traded Friday.

"There are a number of things pressuring the market," said Ernis Rudnet, manager of block

market," said Frite Rudinet, manager of Diock trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co.

He said the market's improved performance was a "knee-jerk" reaction to Friday's plunge, fueled mostly by a stabilization in the dollar. "We still have to address the deficit problem," Mr. Rudinet said. "Until people see if the new administration is going to change things, there will continue to be fear of higher interest rates, a weaker dollar and inflation."

rates, a weaker dollar and inflation. Mr. Rudnet said continued concern among investors would probably make any year-end rallies short-term, with the trading range possibly expanding 100 points on the upside and 200 to 400 points lower on the downside.

When you look at all the negatives out there, this is not a market where people want to own stocks," he said.

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125 125

Broad-market indexes also declined. The NYSE composite index fell 0.20 to 151.04. Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.20 to close at

cents.

Tom Gallagher, a managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co., agreed that players were concerned over how president-elect George Bush would handle

Bush says he won't raise taxes, so what will he do to keen revenues coming into the govern

The White House joined in efforts Monday to markets.

Earlier, in Japan, the key barometer on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Nikkei 225-stock average, rose 31.33 to a new record of 28,520.90. On Friday, the indicator had advanced 323.15

After early weakness Monday, a late rally boosted prices to the new high. Food, airline, retail, bank and brokerage bouse issues gained, but shipbuilders and big steel companies weak-

On the NYSE, Texas Utilities was the most not the NYSE, Yexas Diffices was the floss active, up % to 28%.

RJR Nabisco followed, off % to 88%. Niagara Mohawk ex-dividend was third, off % to 12%.

IBM was up ½ to 117%. AT&T was off % to

Among blue chips, USX Corp. was off ¼ to 26%, Exxon was up ¼ to 42%, Sears was up ¼ to 40% and General Electric was off ¼ to 44¼.

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97-7 89-16 Dec 90-6
99-71 78-25 Mar 88-2
90-1 77-6 Jun 87-7
81-1 78-4 Sop 86-16
d7-25 \$1-1d Dec

Est. Soles Prsv. Soles 1.367 Prev. Day Open Int. 17-260 ud 14 EURDOOLLARS ()MM) St million pts of 100 pct

91.07 87.41 Dec 91.00 91.87 92.71 87.41 Dec 91.00 91.87 92.71 Dec 91.00 91.87 92.71 92.72 91.95 91.74 80.90 91.72 91.15 91.74 80.90 Dec 90.99 90.92 91.62 88.90 Mor 90.95 90.95 91.62 88.90 Mor 90.95 90.95 91.62 88.90 Mor 90.95 90.95 91.50 88.82 Jun 90.87 90.87 91.50 88.82 Jun 90.87 90.87 91.31 90.05 Dec 90.64 90.68 91.31 90.05 Dec 90.64 90.68 90.90 90.9

.0137 £102 £107 £078 £062 £066 £845 £025 £025 .7970 .7970 .7943 .7903

.7970 .7970

.5760 .5815 .5867 1,249

.6871 .6947 .7015 .711d

Industrials

.6836 .6844 .6911 .6920 .6995 .7002 .7075 .7082

171,40 176,10 178,40 180,50 180,50 141,80 179,80

55.70 56.45 56.85 56.85 56.55 56.55

44,10 43,85 41,10 41,20 37,50 37,50 38,60 31,49 41,00 41,40 44.56 43.60 41.25 39.00 37.80 38.69 41.00 41.50

14.00 13.92 13.96 13.98 13.98 14.06 14.08 14.08 14.12 14.12 14.05 14.03 14.03 14.02 14.13 14.06 16.80 14.20 14.17 14.16

557.05 57.05 57.05 57.00 57.00 57.00 56.00 56.67 56.85 56.85 56.85

44,70 44,40 47,40 41,45 39,00 38,00 38,00 38,00 38,69 41,00 11,779

+1,30 +,30 +,10

Previdus 1,101.10 f 1,868.70 138.65 242.77

1987 1,460, 148,20 3,57

1987 104.00 2.38 d.12

1987 292.90 (D) 0.12

1987 6.040. 11d.1d 0.54

(**927** 3(8,1d (a)14,2

1987 526,40 38,00 1,03

1987 1,450. 83.00 2.25

1**927** 367,20 3,93 d,12

Dec .4841 Mor .4921 Jun .7015 Sep .7110

1,000 bd. II. Nov 170.40 Jon 176.00 Aor 178.00 Moy 180.00 Jul 1d1.40 Sep 1d1.20 Nov 177.80

Dec Mar Jul Oci Dec Mar

Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Dec

13.92 13.95 14.00 13.98 14.15 14.20 14.24 14.20 14.18

Stock Indexes

Dec 151,75 151,80 150,40 151,40 Ador 153,1d 153,15 151,80 152,85 Jun 154,50 154,50 153,40 154,30 Seo 154,50 154,50 155,75 Prev, Soles & 179 nl. 7,227 up 450

1,092,70 f 1,863.10 138.85 243.47

Commodity Indexes

Market Guide

Chicogo Mercantile Exchonge internalional Monelerry Markel Di Chicogo Marcantile Exchonge New York Cotton Exchange Commodity Exchange. New York New York Mercantile Exchange Kansas City Boord at Trade New York Fulures Exchange Mew York Fulures Exchange

Company

Genesco

K Mart

Tesoro Petroleum

1988 117.40 4.33 d.20 1988 333.90 5.64 0.26

Moody's : base 100 ; Dec. 31, 1931. p - preliminary; f - final Raulars : base 100 : Sep. 18, 193(. Dow Jones : base 100 ; Dec. 31, 1974.

Moody's Raulars D.J. Futuras Com. Research

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
\$0,000 Tos.- cents per it
70,20 48.45 Dr
68.70 48.90 A
48.50 49.24 J
68.70 50.35 Or
68.30 \$0.75 Or

43.30 48.30 47.50 44.55 45.75

Apr Jun Jud Aue Oci Dec

Prev. Dov Open Inl. 34,622 PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 Ds. comis per ib. \$7,00 41,75 Feb. 66,35 44,25 Mor. 64,75 40 Mov. 64,75 40 Mov. 64,75 Aug. 64,50 47,30 Jnl. 651,50des 3,770 Prev. Sql. Frav. Dop Dom Inl. 1,97,41

43.97 48.32 48.40 47.65 44.55 44.00 43.52 48.05 48.30 47.40 44.50 45.70

128.25 128.40 126.50 127.27 128.30 128.60 177.00 127.00 127.25 177.40 126.25 126.60 126.50 126.50 125.75 126.12 126.55 125.00 124.55 124.11 126.75

43.65 48.25 48.60 47.75 44.97 45.95

U.S. Futures

MEX Most Actives

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Close Chy 291.52 289.21 289.40 ~ 14

Sits. 1005 Hillon Lane Oct 1

FSEE SEELE SEELEN

-1.10 2.6 -48 1.9 3.80 10.4

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4.12 4.20% --01 4.14 4.24% --01% 2.00 4.05% 1.772 1.87% +.01 1.87 1.96 +.00% 7.50 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.57 7.57 7.57 7.44 5 7.23 7.23 9 52.50 6 1 UDS 5,000 by minimum dallars per 5 1d 45 49714 Nov 7.55 10.25 5.37 Mar 2.77 10.22 5.77 Mar 2.77 10.22 5.77 Mar 2.77 10.23 5.77 Jul 7.81 17.57 2.25 Aug 7.72 8.35 7.81 5ep 7.44 7.70 4.35 May 7.72 7.40 7.22 Jon 7.30 Fat Sep 7.44 7.72 Jon 7.30 Fat Sep 7.45 7.74 7.75 Fat Sep 7.47 7.87 7.72 Jon 7.75 Fat Sep 7.47 7.87 7.72 Jon 7.75 Fat Sep 7.47 7.63 7.59 —8292 7.58 7.7192 —81 7.68°2 7.8292 —81 7.71 7.8592 +0094 7.72 7.8594 +0094 7.72 7.77 —8199 7.74 7.719 —8292 2.28 7.28 —83 SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) Tion Dec. 252.10 253.30 247.50 252.00 Jon 252.00 253.50 347.50 253.00 Mor 254.00 253.50 347.50 253.00 Mor 254.00 253.50 244.00 259.00 Mor 344.00 247.00 242.00 244.50 344.00 247.00 248.00 248.00 257.00 248.00 255. -1.60 -1.40 -1.30 -.50 -.20 -220

Prav. Dov Open Ind. 79,75
SOTBEAM OIL (CBT)
30,25 12,10 Open
12,15 22,75 Jan
12,44 22,25 Jan
12,44 22,25 May
12,25 24,10 Aug
12,25 Open
12,25 Ope +.09 +.04 +.10 +.12 +.70 +.05 +.15 +.01 9597 10 261 261 1471 205 1227 1786 177 71.70 72.97 74.50 73.15 70.65 70.00 49.97 + | | | | 72.13 72.72 72.72 72.60 70.60 67.60 Prev. Doy Open Int. 25,04 at 9 FREDER CATTLE ICME1 44,000 Ibs. cents per It. 26,15 70.25 Nov 31 E. 25,15 74,90 Jon 22, 21,25 74,90 Jon 22, 21,25 74,90 Mor 21, 21,20 Mor 22, 25, 27, 20,00 78,25 56, 78, 20,00 78,25 56, 78, 20,00 Prev. Doy Open Int. 24,827 ut MORE (CALLE) 81.72 82.90 82.15 81.20 80.00 78.40 5 78.15 734 \$1.47 \$2.45 \$2.00 \$1.00 \$0.00 74.50 78.15 81,45 82,37 81,55 10,80 77,50 78,50 78,15 +25 -.18 -.05 -.37 -.20

**Currency Options** 3.08 2.08 1.32 0.52 0.46 0.62 1.05

0.25 0.60 2.23 205 0.92 1 % SP 7.57 0.17 0.29 0.58 1.09 13 3.93 3.06 1.93 1.19

**London Metals** Nov. 14

0.29

r s 1.5 Coll open int. Put open int.

**US.Treasuries** 

8.31 8.45 7.00 8.23 8.60 Prev. Yield 9.04 8-id Offer 38-tr. bond 101 6/32 101 8/32 9.0( 9.0( S&P 100 Index Options

37.500 lbs. cenn per lb.
190.25 110.75 Dec 172.25 128.
190.25 110.75 Dec 172.25 128.
190.36 112.44 May 128.20 128.
190.36 112.44 May 127.25 177.
145.00 114.80 Jb. 126.50 126.
143.50 114.80 569
129.25 118.00 Dec 124.55 125.
Est. Soles 5.025 Prov. Soles 6.487
Prov. Doy Open Int. 20,173 up 623 Prev. Day (Ippin Im. 2017) of 1.7 Sper pound-1 point cauch SD 6001 1870 L374 Dec 1.798 1 1,300 L375 Mor 1.7514 1,750 L270 Jun 1.7740 1 Est, Sqies Prev. Scies 7,7 Prev. Day Copen Im. 27,547 of 1.44 Prev. Day Coses Im. 27.347 off 1Acs CANAOJAN DOLLAR (IAMA) Sper dir 1 seinri squotis \$0,0001 3340 2790 Dec 3124 .013 3109 7570 Mar 8972 .809 2285 7470 jun 8045 .809 2200 7920 Dec 7970 .797 8188 .7899 Mor Est. Scies Prev. Sales .2.779 Prev. Day Open Int. 17.367 off 313 Prev. Day Open IIII. 20,173 & 68.2 \$195.0 AWOR LO 11 | INY CS CB) 112,00 105. cents per lb. 11,00 7.75 Jon | 0.11 11,40 7.87 May 9.85 11,40 8.10 Jul 9.73 12,30 8.45 Oct 9.50 9.00 8.00 Jon 9.70 8.75 Mor 9.15 \$1,50.081 77,78 | 17,50.085 16,50.081 7,10.081 1,11 \$2,50.081 77,78 | 17,50.081 1,10.081 1,11 10,00 10,50 10,22 10,04 9,92 10,00 10,04 9,86 9,67 9,50 FRENCH FRANC (IAMI)
Sper Iron: I point equals 30 000
14480 15485 Dec 1.5760
1a500 15655 Mar 14755
Est. Soles Prev. Soles
Prev. Day Daen Int. Prev. Day Open Inf. I CIICOA (NYCSCE) 1477 INC D 2068 II22 M 1875 II73 M 1875 II75 M 1875 II75 M 1875 II76 S 1735 II76 S 1410 1447 1438 1443 1443 1451 1475 1367 1417 1417 1440 1440 1440 1475 -32 -15 -10 -7 -12 -17 DERMAN MARK (IMM DE RMAN MARK (1000)
Sper Mark - Looini equals \$1,000

4010 \$252 Dec \$741

6160 \$272 Mar \$774

\$999 \$434 Jua \$860

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2

Prev. Day Opan Int., \$4,082 up 1,2 JAPANESE YENTIMM] SWISS FRANC (IMM) Est. Sales 2.000 Prov. Sales 2.175 Prev. Day Open Int. 9,435 att 112 COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs. cents per lt
153,80 lbs. cents per lt
153,80 lbs. cents per lt
153,80 lbs. de,70 lb
133,30 e44,70 lb
132,30 e44,70 | New | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.

Prev. Day Open Inf. 77.11
ALUMANUMA (COMEX)
ALUMANUMA (COMEX)
BASO PRID. Nov.
BASO PASO Dec.
BASO PASO PASO Dec.
BASO PASO Dec.
BASO PASO Jon
Mor
PASO PASO JON
PASO PASO PREV. September Prev Est, Sales Prev. Day Prov. Dov Deen Int, James

NEATING DIL (NYMEI
22,000 pol- cents per pol
52,00 17,45 Dec
51,50 32,5 Jon
51,50 32,5 Feb
50,30 37,60 Mor
50,00 33,64 Apr
47,00 34,65 Jud
41,00 35,45 Aug
41,24 39,49 Mov
40,50 40,50 Dec
51, Soles Pray, S
Prev. Doy Deen Int, 88,10 SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 frey 654.9 1082.9 1082.9 1073.0 945.0 845.0 815.0 910.0 910.0 761.5 760.0 Est-Soles Prev. Do 641.8 649.3 659.3 669.8 680.3 704.0 772.6 773.5 744.4 755.3 +29 +27 +28 +29 +30 +30 +25 +25 +24 +23 447.0 645.0 662.0 672.0 680.5 693.5 709.0 CRUDE DIL (NYME)
1,000 bbi. dellars per bbi
18.25 12.17 Dec
18.20 12.20 Jan
18.10 12.30 Feb
18.61 12.45 Mor
18.25 12.41 Aor
18.25 12.41 Aor
17.82 12.71 Mor
18.85 Jun
17.00 12.90 Jul
16.40 12.90 Jul
16.40 12.90 Sop
56.20 Sc.20 Dec
Est, Soles Prev.
Prev. Doy Open In). 28.4 PLATINUM (NYME) -doilors per tray oz. 459.00 Jan 580.00 583. 482.00 Apr 575.00 580. 587.00 Jan 587.00 Oct 579.50 579. 522.00 Jan 5 5.58 Prev. Solas 5.814 y Open In. 21,826 up 141 580.00 583.50 572.50 576.50 575.00 580.00 568.00 572.70 573.50 579.50 579.50 579.50 576.00 580.50 PALLADIUM (NYME) 125.50 126.00 125.00 125.55 123.00 123.57 123.00 123.55 122.50 123.25 122.50 122.30 121.30 GOLD (CDMEX) 100 Iray az - dollars 423-50 411.00 546.00 395.50 Polinis and Cast 20 Dec 26/35 24/45 26/30 24/85 26/30 25/30 Dec 27/20 27/30 26/85 26/30 27/30 26/85 26/30 27 401.00 407.00 412.00 419.30 423.00 405.00 447.00 453.00 450.00 VALUE LINE (KCBT) points und cents 255.40 239.80 Dec 237.25 237.25 233.20 234.50 -1.30 257.00 237.40 Apr 240.40 240.80 237.10 238.30 -1.30 Est. Soles Prov. Soles 152 Prov. Doy Open Ini. 1,332 up 32 NYSE COMP. INCEX (NYFE)

US T. BILLS (MAM)
SI million-prise (100 pc),
44,09 91,17 Dec 92,38 92,2
92,30 91,36 Mar 92,55 92,
92,40 91,7 Jun 92,55 92,
92,11 91,80 Dec 92,45 92,
92,77 91,86 Dec 92,47 92,47
92,60 91,30 Jun
Est. Sales 42,46 Prov. Sales 3,420
Prov. Day Open Int. 22,760 up 60 13 YP. TREASURY (CBY)
570,000 or in- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
95.12 89.26 Mar 93.13 93.27
95.4 89.4 Jun 93.13 93.27
94 89.13 Sep
551, Soles Sef 100 pct)
88-20 89-2 88-11
88-5 88-20 87-28
47-20 85-4 82-16
87-2 57-23 87-10
87-1 57-11 88-31
86-24 86-31 86-20 86-5 NYCSCE: NYCE: COMEX: NYME: KCBT: NYFR;

**Paris** Commodities Nov. 14 1,420 1,590 1,555 1,545 1,545 1,545 1,535 1,470 1,570 1,545 1,535 1,535 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 1,150

Υų

London **Commodities** 

Results Nov. 14 USUAL **Becton Dickinson** Source: UPI. Spot Commodities Teday 1,835 1,18 1,552 213,00 0,395 0,48 6,385 473,00 117 4,5783 0,72 Prev. 1.055 1.14 1.64 213.00 0.39 0.44 6.36 473.00 117 Commodity
Aluminum, ib
Cottee, ib
Copper afectrolytic
Iran FOB, lan
Leod, ia
Printcleih, yd
Silver, Trav oz
Sieci (billets i, lan
Sieci (scrup), lan
Tin, la
Source: AP,

**Dividends** 

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Ns I Loss 19,40 Year 1988 (967 Ravenue 1,170. 1,170. 1,220. 1,78 Ns I Loss 1988 nets include charge of \$27 million (Continued from first finance page) satisfied with their paper.

Of the disgruntled readers, 91

Mirror, 3.06 million, and of the Daily Star, 1.01 million. The popular tabloids serve up a diet of the most colorful and, at times, questionable journalism to be found anywhere: Bare-breasted young women, gossip about the Royal family and movie stars, lurid accounts of grisly crimes, sex and diet tips and large belpings of

violence have no place in The Post."

Accordingly, The Post will not run pictures of scantily clad young women. The crime stories and particularly crimes of sexual violence, the editors insist, will be covered differently in The Post. "If a woman is raped, she's raped and than's B personal tragedy," explained Mr. Turner, who for nine years was the editor of the Daily Star. "But we're not going to go into the sordid details."

search, commissioned by The Post, found that 17 percent of readers of the life of a 6-year-old girl in a than 5 percent, Mr. Shah estimates.

the three popular tabloids were dis-

percept said popular tabloids were too sensationalist, 83 percent said the tablaids often insulted their intelligence and 87 percent said they do not trust much of what they read in them.

Moreover, whereas the The Sun firmly backs the ruling Conservative Party and the Daily Mirror supports Labor, The Post will be lo this lively marketplace, "We politically independent, even will reject the growing trend for gutter journalism," said Lloyd entrepreneurial folk hero embodyraphy and the crude language of Minister Margaret Thatcher.

we pointeanly independent, even winced that The Post will be a sucthough Mr. Shah is regarded as an example the unlike the Today launch, his sales targets are more modest and he has made changes in printing, distribution and technol-

Advertising experts are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards The Post's formula. "It is a credible approach," said Ian Rogers, media director for Chris Ingram Asso-ciates, a London media-buying agency. "But I'm oot sure that is what the mass market wants." The first edition got mixed reviews from industry analysts, whn said the picture reproduction

pel & Co., a London brokerage house. "Newspapers generate great reader loyalty and great apathy. It takes a great deal to make a reader switch, especially at the lower end of the market,"

For his part, Mr. Shah is convinced that The Post will be a sucprinting, distribution and technol-

The Post will begin with a print run of nearly I million copies a day, but it hopes to stabilize its sales after a couple of months at roughly 500,000. Still, because of its low costs of production, the paper can break even at a circulation of 370,000 copies a day, Mr. Shah

Mr. Shah points out that among seemed uneven and the stories lacked urgency. but added that any new paper needs a few weeks at least to hit its editorial stride.

the quality newspapers, the market share of The lodependent has ranged from a low of 14 percent to ranged from a low of 14 percent to With this approach, The Positon and Michael Positon and Michael Positon attract more women readers and more members of the increasingly better-educated English working class. Independent readers and more members of the increasingly better-educated English working class. Independent readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent and 16 percent to a bloid readers. The front-page stocated by The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent and 16 percent to a bloid readers. The front-page stocated by The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively fare familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The Position and the lively familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The familiary despite its poor launch, has swung between 8.9 percent to a bloid readers. The familiary despite its poor launch and the lively familiary despite its poor launch and the li ry was about the struggle to save market share for The Post is less

TABLOID: British Newspaper Revolutionary Tries Again With The Post "Sleeping Beauty."

"Eddie Shah bas a very difficult battle on his hands," said Terry Connor, an analyst for James Cadistributed and the paper is being distributed through traditional

The American computer system used on Today was a central computer with many terminals linked to it. The Hastech system was prov-en technology, but the journalists had not worked oo it before.

For The Post, the technology is essentially an upgraded version of the desktop publishing system of Apple Macintosb computers. It uses PageMaker software and the machines communicate with each other via networks that Mr. Shah has used for 18 months in his highly successful publishing business in Warrington, near Liverpool.

"Newspapers don't interest me that much," Mr. Shah said with characteristic candor. "They are a business to me. My job is to give the creative people the tools they need. I was never able to do that with Today because we weren't really ready for the launch."

"But this time," be added, "we are. It will be a struggle, but this time people should not be up to their oecks in logistics, so they should have the time to spend on the basics, editing and marketing the paper."

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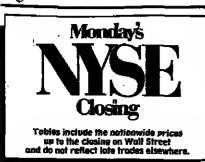
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## Thrifts' Losses **Grow, FDIC Says**

By Nathaniel C. Nash

WASHINGTON — A new study by federal banking regulators has found that losses at insolvent U.S. savings and loan associations are growing at a rate that exceeds \$15 billion a year. The study, prepared by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., shows that the losses are mounting even more sharply than the \$500 million to \$1 billion a month that had been

er Congress and the administration wait to address the losses at nearly 500 hopelessly insol-vent savings units, the greater the cost will be to vent savings units, the greater the cost will be to industry, government and perhaps taxpayers. In addition, a new study by McKinsey & Co., the consulting firm, indicates that the government could pay as much as 40 percent more to find merger partners for many of the sickest savings units than if it simply took over the institutions, paid off insured depositors and liquidated the assets over time.

So far this year the Federal Home Loan

liquidated the assets over time.

So far this year, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the regulatory body for savings institutions, has liquidated or merged well over 100 institutions nationwide with an ultimate cost to the government of more than \$23 billion.

"The problem is that the government is trying to keep many of the institutions alive, and it will cost more than to liquidate them," said Lowell L. Bryan, a director at McKinsey.

The bank board has complained that the FDIC has been meddling too much in its affairs. But FDIC officials argue that they have a stake in how the government resolves the crisis,

stake in how the government resolves the crisis, since one often-discussed solution is to use the FDIC's assets of \$16 billion to bail out the savings industry.

The crisis is the product of lax regulation,

According to the FDIC study, the size of the loss has grown an average of \$16.3 billion a year since the end of 1985. At that point, the agency found that 310 savings units with assets of \$94 billion were both insolvent and unprofitable. The FDIC calculated that losses at that time were \$19.5 billion, equal to 20.7 percent of

At the beginning of this year, the number of insolvent savings units had jumped to 489 with \$223 billion in assets, and losses totaling \$52.8

52.25 billion in assets, and losses totaling \$52.8 billion, representing 25.3 percent of assets. But the problems continued to accelerate this year, so that almost 500 insolvent savings units with assets of \$225 billion had an estimated loss of \$68.9 billion as of last month. Thus, the FDIC's loss estimate is considerably higher than the bank board's estimate of \$45 billion to \$50 billion to resolve the savings crisis.

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## **Debt Crisis Affects Colombia**

BOGOTA—The Third World debt crisis has begun to make an impact on Colombia, which to date has had perhaps Latin America's most stable economy. The crisis is pushing Colombia unwillingly toward a more militant attitude toward in creditors.

Government officials say Colombia wants to remain the only major debtor in the region to avoid rescheduling. But current problems over a

Since 1985, Colombia has eased its debt service burden by raising two syndicated loans of

\$1 billion each with the support of its foreign banks to refinance maturing borrowings. But a 1987 loan was hard to market at a time

when Brazil, the biggest Latin debtor, was in a moratorium on its debt repayments. This prompted Colombia to start early on raising the latest loan, which is meant to cover a \$2.05 billion-bunching of repayments in 1989-90.

Colombia wants longer grace and maturity periods. But banks are asking for a 20 percent cut in the amount of the loan. The negotiations have touched off debate on whether the country.

have touched off debate on whether the country should abandon what has been the most conservative debt strategy in Latin America.

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# Control Data Expects Quarterly Loss

MINNEAPOLIS - Control Data Corp. said Monday that slow stupments of computer products and weak demand could cause a fourth-quarter loss that would nearly negate its \$14.5 million profit in the first nine months of 1988. The company's stock price fell

after holding steady at \$19 earlier in the session. Analysis said they did not expect a major sell-off of the stock, noting that investors have shunned the troubled company.

"The stock has been trading on takeover rumors, not earnings," following the announcement. The said Don Young, an analyst with

## Pretax Profit at Unilever Advanced 14% in Quarter

LONDON - Unilever Group, the consumer products giant, reported Monday that pretax profit rose 13.9 percent in the third quarter to £410 million (\$745 million). beested by sales of detergents and fats in Europe and specialty chemicals in North America.

companies are based in London and Rotterdam, said that revenue had advanced to £4.49 billion in the three months ended Sept. 30, 6.9 percent ahead of the corresponding quarter in 1987.

European operating profit rose 15 percent to £260 million in the quarter, while North American operating profit gained 20 percent to £85 million.

Overall, operating profit gained 14.6 percent to £432 million.

Unilever's chairman, Michael Angus, attributed the growth in operating profit in Europe to sales of edible fats and detergents, and the rise in North America to an excellent performance in specialty

Unilever's brands include Lever. Lipton, Pond's and Durkee.

Assuming constant currency exchange rates, net profit rose by 14 percent in the third quarter, although net interest costs increased due to higher financing charges in

Latin America, Unilever said. When fluctuations in exchange rates are taken into account, Unilever's third-quarter net jumped 20 percent in terms of guilders, to 791 million suilders.

Net rose 12 percent when ex-pressed in pounds, to £222 million, and just 1 percent in U.S. dollars. Unilever shares fell 15 pence, to 457, on the London Stock Exchange. Food sector analysis had been expecting pretax profit of around £416 million.

On the Amsterdam exchange, Unilever shares slipped to 114.20 guilders from 115.30 on Friday. Pretax profit for the first nine months of the year rose 10.8 per-

cent to £1.13 billion. Net rose 8.2 percent to £617 million. Sales gained 4.8 percent to £13 billion. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

shares closed \$1.25 lower on the Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New New York Stock Exchange, at S18, York.

The Minneapolis-based Control Data blamed the projected loss on chip and production problems that delayed shipments of its new Cyber 960 main rames, as well as conunued weakness in its computer, government systems and semiconduc-

About half of the loss will come from n reversal of tax credits Control Data took earlier in the year, a spokesman said. The credits can be used only if the company is operating profitably, he said.

The company said its outlook for the year, particularly in the com-puter products division, has worsened in the last few days. It said it had been planning on a high volume of orders, shipments and revenue in the fourth quarter.

It said, "The risk inherent in this plan was compounded by the compression in the production and shipment schedule for the Cyber 960s. In this regard, the bulk of the change is due to firning as opposed Analysts bad been forecasting

income of between 35 and 40 cents a share for the fourth quarter, after the 34 cents per sbare carned in the first nine months. In the first three quarters of 1987 Control Data carned \$8.5

million, or 19 cents a share. For the

entire year, it had net income of \$19.3 million, or 45 cents a share. The company earned \$10.8 million, or 26 cents a share, in last year's fourth quarter, after restructuring charges and a gain from the sale of Commercial Credit Co.

Control Data had losses totaling \$832 million in 1985 and 1986.

# 5 U.S. Papers to Publish Sunday Health Magazine

NEW YORK - The New York Times, The Washington Post and three other major daily newspapers will combine forces next year to produce and market a Sunday health magazine as part of an effort by daily newspapers to attract more national advertising.

Each newspaper will produce its own editorial material for the magazine, but the group will coordinate selling efforts, said Naney Nielsen, a spokeswoman for the New York Times Co. Topics include

nutrition, fitness, medicine and psychology,

The combined circulation of The Good Health Magazine in the five participating newspapers will be 6 million, Ms. Nielsen said. The first issue will appear next fall. The other newspapers are the Los Angeles Times, the Chicago Tribune and The Boston Globe. The publications will carry identical covers. Much of the advertis-

ing will remain the same from newspaper to newspaper. Advertisers will be able to buy space in the five magazines in a single transaction at a discount, or in one or more of the magazines at normal rates. The current rate for a full-page color ad in The New York Times's Sunday magazines is \$36,495. The rate for black and white ads is

# **British Coal Results Improve**

LONDON - The governmentowned British Coal Board reported Monday an 83 percent increase in operating profit to £190 million (\$345 million) for the balf year that ended Sept. 30.

However, after deduction of interest, most of it on loans from the government, and restructuring costs, British Coal posted a loss of £56 million for the period, which is the fiscal first half.

The chairman, Sir Robert Haslam, who had said in July that British Coal would return to profit this year, conceded that he may have

been too optimisuc and called for more cost-cutting measures. British Coal reported a loss of £540 million in 1987-88, that was reduced to £340 million by govern-

The British government has said it would put up British Coal for sale during the next Parliament, which starts in 1992 at the latest. The sale would complete the pri-

ment subsidies.

vatization of Britain's energy industry.

British Coal's operating profit for the April-September period this year compared with £104 million in the corresponding period a year

# Shares of Japanese City Banks Rise

Investors Buying on Expectations of Improved Profits

TOKYO - Stocks of Japanese city banks rose Monday, extending an advance that began last week, fueled mainly by expectations of improved earnings, brokers and analvsts said.

Financial shares started rising last week as investors saw them as market laggards and likely to benefit from a stronger ven and the resulting low interest rates.

Bank spokesmen declined comment on a report Saturday in the Nikkei Kinyu newspaper that operating profits at five top city banks rose by between 3.1 percent and 85.9 percent in the six months to Sept. 30, compared with the corresponding period last year.

City banks, or commercial banks, will announce first half earnings officially on Nov. 24. Brokers said the press report reinforced an existing buying trend.

Nikkei Kinyu said that Sumitomo Bank Lto,'s operating profit rose 85.9 percent to 149.5 billion yen (\$1.21 billion) in the half, from \$0.4 billion yen the previous year.

"Sumitomo is very impressive." said Simon Smithson, financial industry analyst at Kleinwort Benson International Ltd. "They've clearly written off the Heiwa-Sogo merger auickly.

Sumitomo's earnings were de-pressed in 1986-87 and 1987-88 by ts 1986 merger with Heiwa Sogo Bank Ltd., which had an estimated 1.29 billion yen in unrecoverable loans. Sumitomo's shares closed up 130 yen at 3.750 yen on Monday.

Nikkei Kinyu said that Dai-Ichi

Record Profits For Developers

Agence France Presse TORYO - Japan's three main real estate companies Monday reported record sales and pretax profits for the

April-September period, Mitsui Real Estate Development Co. reported a 41.9 percent increase in pretax ordinary profit, to 25.3 hillion yen (\$204.5 million), on a 23.9 percent increase in sales to 3.8 billion ven.

Mitsui Estate Co. said pretax profit rose 18.3 percent to 36.6 billion yen on sales up 9.6 percent to 120.3 billion yen. Sumitomo Realty & Development Co. reported a 45.4 per cent advance in profit, to 14.2 billion yen, as sales grew 28.5 percent to 742 billion yen.

Kangyo Bank Ltd.'s operating profit rose 26.3 percent to 108.0 billion yen in the first half. Sanwa Bank Ltd.'s operating profit rose 25.2 percent to 101.5 billion yen; Fuji Bank Ltd.'s profit 4.8 percent to 111.5 billion ven; and Mitsubi-shi Bank Ltd.'s profit 3.1 percent to 91.0 billion yen. Mitsui Bank Ltd.'s operating profit fell 15.6 percent to

Fuji Bank shares rose 50 yen to close at 3.330 yen, while Mitsubishi Bank rose 50 to 3,340, Sanwa 30 to

62 billion yen, the newspaper said.

2,860, Dai-Ichi Kangyo 40 to 3,260 and Mitsui 100 to 2,410.

Most securives analysts said last month that the banks' operating profits were likely to be up no more than 10 percent, with declines in some cases, since a rise in sbortterm interest rates pushed up funding costs while fierce competition made it difficult to pass those costs

Analysis said that a shift to highinterest, long-term lending could have contributed to the higher than expected earnings in the period, along with good earnings from overseas business. Banks may also have profited from more high-margin tending to small and mediumsized companies, they said.

How long bank share prices will keep rising remains in doubt, as does the long-term outlook for their profits, the analysts said.

"Given that it looks like low inhouse, analyst with James Capel Pacific Ltd. "banks are able to make lots of money, and deregulauon is providing lots of opportuniues for banks they didn't have before."

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan reported that its pretax profit in the April-September period dropped 48.8 percent to 196.1 billion yen.

The central bank suffered foreign-exchange losses of 197.2 billion yen, up from t65.8 billion yen in the preceding six months, as the dollar dipped 11.8 percent from 144 yen to 127 yen in the period, a bank official said. (Renders, AFP)

# FRANKFURT: A Skittish Rally for Stocks, With an Eye on the Dollar

(Continued from first finance page)

equally unexpected export boom. Rather than shrinking, as was originally forecast. West Germany's 1988 trade surplus could exceed the record of 117.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$67.5 billion at the current exchange rate) set in 1987. The nation's export-dependent heavy industries benefited from the relative stability of the dollar against the mark until the post-election turbu-

Rising capital goods orders from other European nations, as well as domestic manufacturers, have driven the boom and helped many West German companies to mcreased profits and improved stock

prices. "Corporate profits will rise about 10 percent in 1988 and then slow to around 6 percent growth in 1989," said Norbert Vowinckel, an economist with Bank in Liechtenstein (Frankfurt). GmbH. "Based is West Germany's largest aero- rency," he said. "This will help

on cyclical momentum, rising profits and an attractive Deutsche mark, we recommend buying chemical, bank, capital goods and anto shares."

Mr. Vowinckel said Bayer AG world's largest chemical companies - were his top picks in that sector, Among banks, he liked Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank AG, and in the capital goods sector, he singled out Hoesch AG and Thyssen AG. Volkswagen AG and Daimler-Benz AG topped his list of recommended auto stocks.

The majority of analysts interviewed shared those recommendations. "The market has a very positive view of Daimler taking a stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm," said Mrs. Schoenen. "It seems a logical extension of their evolution from building just cars and trucks into high technology areas." MBB attractiveness as an investment cur-

Daimler acquiring a 30 percent equity stake in MBB are proceeding, and the deal is expected to be completed in early 1989.

Foreign investors, who dominatand Hoechsi AG - two of the ed West German stock trading in the three years leading up to the global stock collapse in October 1987 and then abandoned German stocks en masse, became net buyers again in July and have remained so, said an equities analyst for Dresdner Bank AG in Frankfurt.

"They tend to center their buying on the internationally known blue chips like Siemens AG and Daimler," the analyst said. "While a lower dollar might cut into that buying, I think the growing strength of the Deutsche mark wil keep many of them in the market."

Mr. Vowinckel agreed. "We are assuming that the mark will gain in

space concern. Negotiations on dampen the effect of a decline by the dollar on West German

> But for the time being, the dollar remains the decisive factor in stock experts' minds.

Economic fundamentals can be totally wonderful, but if the dollar starts falling, so will share prices, said one broker. "If the dollar calms down, then people will buy stocks based on fundamentals. That's how important the dollar is to West German stock trading."

The Daily Source for International Investors.



# Abbey Rejects Lloyds Link

LONDON — Abbey Life Group PLC shareholders rejected Monday a tieup with Lloyds Bank PLC that would create a powerful European banking and insurance combine, London stock market

Abbey Life management had asked a special stockholders' meeting to approve an agreement announced by the two companies on Oct. 20, under which five Lloyds divisions would be merged with the insurance major to create a new entity called Lloyds Abbey Life

It would have been the biggest such arrangement between a bank and an insurance company in British history. But the agreement needed approval by shareholders accounting for at least 75 percent of the Abbey Life share capital. Shareholders representing a little less than two-thirds of the voting

rights approved the merger Monday. Shareholders opposing the agreement, essentially institutional investors, considered it more favorable to Lloyds than to Abbey Life. Lloyds would bave obtained 57.6 percent, a controlling stake, of the

capital of Britain's second-biggest insurance group.

Abbey shares closed 4 pence (7.2 cents) down at 275 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Lloyds Bank shares closed 3 pence lower at (AFP, Reuters)

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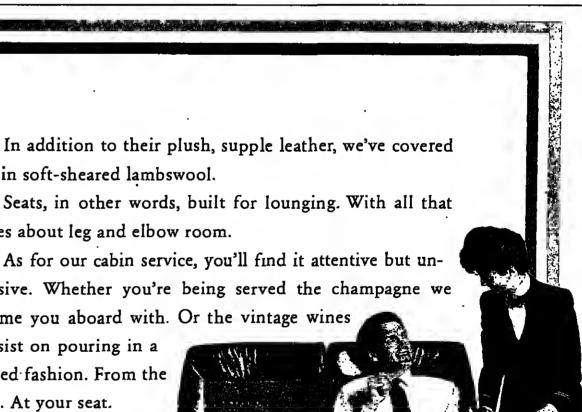
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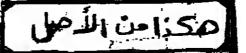
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**Pounds Sterling** 



# DOLLAR: Intervention and Bears

🐓 (Continued from first finance page)

tion. That will be the policy of the George Bush administration."
Mr. Bush's comments were virtually identical to a brief statement

issued in Washington by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who is widely expected to remain in that post under the new administration. Analysts said Mr. Brady and Mr. Bush were hinting the United States and its major trading partners were willing to continue to intervene in currency markets to prop up the dollar.

Mr. Bush's statements were his first on the dollar since he won the presidential election last week

Traders have said the markets were worried by uncertainty over monetary policy under Mr. Bush and the possibility of discord among the Group of Seven industrial nations over exchange-rate in October.

In Tokyo, Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan said he saw absolutely no split in policy coordination among major nations.

In New York, where Chancellor

Helmu Kohl of West Germany is visiting, a spokesman said that country also desires exchange-rate Although the comment was bland, it still contrasted with the conspicuous lack of Bundesbank

intervention in the open market in recent days. Dealers said the dollar briefly moved about 1.75 DM on

**London Dollar Rates** 1.4568 51325

At the close in London, the dollar was quoted at 123,400 yen, up from 122,695 yen on Friday. The Fed was said to have purchased

dollars at 123,450 yen. The dollar closed at 1,7446 Deutsche marks, up from 1,7345 on Friday. Dealers said the dollar's inability to remain above 1.75 DM, a level exceeded early in the day, led to the late retreat.

. The British pound, meanwhile, was mostly stronger on a report of stronger-than-expected retail sales

The pound fell against the U.S. unit however, dropping to \$1.8085 from \$1.8158 on Friday. But it rose to 3.1485 DM from 3.1478 on Fri-

The sales report indicated interest rates would remain high to curb consumer demand and thus combat inflation. Sales rose 1.9 percent in October, higher than the 0.5 percent that had been expected and above the 0.2 percent rise in September. There was speculation that British bank base lending rates, cur-

rently at 12 percent, could be oudged up.
(Reuters, NYT, AFP, AP, WP)

#### Italy's Treasury Said to Block Loan to Soviets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ROME - The Italian Treasury minister, Giuliano Amato, has blocked preferential-rate credits of 1.04 trillion lire (\$801.5 million) promised 10 the Soviet Union, the economic daily, Italia Oggi, said Monday.

The Treasury would make oo comment on the report pending a formal statement expected to be issued Tuesday.

The oewspaper said the credits, pledged during an October visit to Moscow by Prime Minister Ciriaco de Mita, were to be granted at a rate of 7 or 7.5 percent annual interest, depending on maturi-ty, for Soviet purchases of Italian capital goods.

such credits is 8 to 9 percent.

The government-owned financial agency, Mediocredito Centrale, was charged with carrying out the operation and finding the funds; such operations normally require Trea-sury authorization. Low-interest Italian credits are usually reserved for Third World

# OECD Urges Quick Action on U.S. Deficits

PARIS - Monetary officials at- ers. "There was a general feeling tending an OECD economic committee meeting here urged the find some ways to cut it, that now United States to take quick action the administration has to go to to tackle its twin deficits, particu-work." larly the gap on the federal government budget, diplomatic sources

said Monday.
The sources said there was no discussion of recent dollar weakness at the meeting because of the paramount concern that the United States act quickly to reduce its huge budget and trade deficits.

The U.S. budget deficit was the main point of discussion," one

West German official told reportthat the new administration has to

The source said that Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, ruled out tax increases by the incoming Republican administration of President-elect George Bush.

Mr. Sprinkel "made it clear that there would be no tax increases" by the deficit, the official said.

Mr. Sprinkel, who is chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, declined all comment on the meeting.

Officials from the 24 OECD member oatioos are meeting against a background of a stronger global growth outlook than its economists had previously forecast. The OECD, in a report that has not yet been released, is now around 3 percent oext year,

The market interest rate on

(AFP, IHT)

# SANCTIONS: As Sanctions Begin to Bite, South Africans Split Over What to Do

(Continued from Page 1) economy, but that will burst quick-ly enough," he said.

"Everybody realizes something's got to change," said Richard V. Knight, research associate at the American Committee oo Africa, an anti-apartheid group based in New York that has worked for sanctions and corporate disinvestment from South Africa. The question is,

What is that change? This is the time we're entering It is a particularly tense time. Speaking about sanctions and disinvestment last week at a conference held by the Financial Mail business magazine, Gerhard de Kock, governor of the South Africa Reserve Baok, said, "No one should underestimate the harmful effects of these constraints. The oeed for loog-term structural adjustment in the economy cannot be

stressed enough. The roots of Pretoria's economic problems go back to 1985, when banks in the United States and elsewhere called in loans to South Africa to protest apartheid, and because the banks feared that racial turmoil might jeopardize repay-ment of the loans.

Though Pretoria responded by declaring a freeze on its \$14 billion foreign debt, it eventually agreed to

pay interest on the loans. Then, in October 1986, the U.S. Congress passed sanctions that ban new iovestment in South Africa and new bank loans, except for the purpose of trade

The legislation also prohibits exports to South Africa's police and military forces and forbids the importation of a variety of South African goods, including farm prod-ucts, textiles, steel and uranium. Now this one-two punch -com-

bined with the pullout of many foreign corporations, sanctions imposed by other nations, the cost of maintaining apartheid's bureaucra-cy and the falling price of gold has Pretoria's economy showing signs of serious distress.

South Africa's inability to regain access to foreign capital markets is at the core of the problem. Domestic capital is increasingly hard to find, as disinvestment and interest payments oo Pretoria's debt spur serious capital flight. An estimated forecasting world growth of about \$10 billion of capital has left South 4 percent for 1988, slowing to Africa since 1985.





arms annually. This included the

supply of large quantities of artillery cannon to Iraq (and, some say,

Fnr coal, which has been the big-

gold, export volume dropped about

Steel has also suffered, with both

Uranium is next. Four Japanese

utilities recently announced they

were suspending imports of en-

cent of Japan's uranium imports.

surge in exports over 1986, Japan

cut its South African imports by

\$260 million, or 15 percent, during the first 9 months of this year. At

the same time, West Germany,

ner, recorded a drop in imports.

South Africa's No. 2 trading part-

Gerhard de Kock, left, head of the South African central bank, and Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American mining conglomerate, agree sanctions have pressured the South African economy.

Reserve Bank recently announced that the gold component of foreign reserves plunged by \$258 million, to \$1.2 billion, the lowest level in 15

South Africa is the world's largest producer of gold, and the plunge reflects buge sales or swaps undertaken to replenish foreign currency holdings whittled away by the capital outflows. Even so, foreign currency reserves are down, dangerously. They cover just six weeks' worth of imports.

Add to this the trade sanctions and gold's weakening price - it was about \$420 an ounce in New York last week, down from about \$437 in the summer — and the foreign currency picture gets even gloomier. The rand has fallen by more than 21 percent, to 40.76 U.S.

cens, since the first of the year. To avert a possible balance-ofpayments crisis created by a recent mild consumer boom, the government imposed import surcharges of up to 60 percent in August.

The government has also imposed consumer credit restrictions. And to halt the rand's slide against the dollar, the South Africa Re-serve Bank raised its base discount rate - what it charges banks for loans - to 14.5 percent from 12.5

But even if the balance of payments as a result of increased exports and reduced imports, econo-

mists say, the rand's decline will self-reliant. The industry is becontinue over the oext six months, lieved to sell \$1 billion worth of fueling inflation.

Already, inflation stands at 13.5 rcent oo an annualized basis. With all this, 1988 economic Iran) in the Iran-Iraq war.
But the Iran-Iraq cease-fire may
clase off a part of this market. growth is estimated at 27 percent, which may be 100 low to keep black

unemployment from rising above

its already high level. gest foreign exchange earner after Rooald Bethlehem, an economic onsultant to Johannesburg Con-15 percent in 1987, the first year of solidated lovesiments, which is trade sanctions. Export earnings plunged by \$500 million, to about \$1 billion. controlled by Anglo American Corp., said black unemployment is at nearly 40 percent.

Remedies for the ailing economy West European and Japanese mardivide South African businessmen and economists into two camps. One advocates government con-trols, including further curbs on imports and import substitution, as riched uranium from South Africa and oeighboring Namibia. South Africa had accounted for 11 perthe cheapest route to increased eco-

Those in the other camp back a changes based oo tax reform, deregulation, privatization and boosting exports.

After passing the United States as South Africa's biggest trading partner last veet with the partner la ing exports. In practice, the government siumbles somewhere between the

nomic growth.

The results have been mixed for

South Africa's mining and manufacturing sectors. The country's large armaments Pretoria stopped reporting trade statistics in 1986. industry has been thriving under

sanctions, which forced weapons makers to become efficient and egies to evade sanctions, they ap- to blacks,

kets closed

pear doomed, in part because international pressure will take its toll oo substitute trading partners.

Years of warning that trade sanctions were on the way have enabled South Africa to prepare alternate markets for exports and set up clandestine relabeling and re-export operations in oeighboring black-ruled states and by using middle men to sell embargoed products.

Though partly successful, this has led to reduced profits for exports. And where middlemen have been used to obtain imports denied by embargoes, prices have soared.

Corporate disinvestment by foreign companies, meanwhile, has had the immediate effect of phasing out liberal black advancement programs and worsening the level of black unemployment.

Blacks, therefore, are split on

To absorb some of the layoffs from disinvestment, economic activity has been picking up in the black townships, which for decades had been economic graveyards as a

result of official policy.

Pretoria, which once opposed this informal economy, has begun to encourage it. About 100 municipalities have removed racial restrictions that prevented blacks from doing business in central business districts. Many bureaucratic obstacles were removed to allow black entrepreneurs to flourish, though severe rules governing residential segregation and compulsory race classification remain in place

Will more racial laws be abandoned?

Some within and without South Africa are skeptical, pointing to the recent increased arrests, bannings and press restrictions. And Pretoria's officials and most business leaders argue that the increased pressure retards reform because there is less available capital.

But recent history may contradict this. The 12 mooths following the banks' 1985 refusal to roll over South Africa's loans was a period of negative economic growth for the country. Yet it was a time when the most fundamental political reforms were made. These included the scrapping of the hated pass laws — a system that severely restricted the movement of blacks — As for South Africa's other strat- and the granting of property rights

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#### **BOOKS**

MONKEY ON A STICK:

Murder, Madness, and the Hare Krishnas By John Hubner and Lindsey Gruson. 414 pages. \$19.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Ave-

nue, San Diego, Calif. 92101. Reviewed by Carol Flake

OF all the cults that took root during the "flower power" era of the '60s and the "human potential" trend of the '70s, the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (or ISKCON, for short) seemed at first the most exotic and the most benign, its imitiates with their shaved heads and saffron robes appearing in silly dithers

at airports, conspicuously dancing and chanting in any utuers out of their lost, awkward selves into ecstatic talk with Krishna, the langhing blue boy of the sacred Hindu vedas. There was a time, observe John Hubner and Lindsey Gruson, authors of "Monkey on a Stick: Murder, Madness, and the Hare Krishnas," when it seemed to many that ISKCON might become a bridge between Eastern and Western cultures, a part of the fusion between Fastern and Western religion predicted by Arnold Town. Eastern and Western religion predicted by Arnold Toynbee as the most critical development of the 20th century. When he died in 1977, 12 years after he had arrived in New York City carrying only \$7 in rupees and a few battered cooking utensils, A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the founder of ISKCON, left a legacy of more than 200 temples and farms in 60 countries, tens of thousands of followers, and tens of millions of dollars. In the United States, ISKCON compiled 5,000 despresses the United States, ISKCON controlled 5,000 devotees who lived in 57 temples and farms around the country.

In West Virginia, temple leader Kirtananda, known in his more mundane days as Keith Ham, transformed a seedy Appalachian farm into the Krishna utopia of New

Vrindaban, complete with a bejeweled and glittering temple, a sort of American Taj Mahal, that was to become the main attraction in a spiritual Disneyland that would propagate Krishna Consciousness.

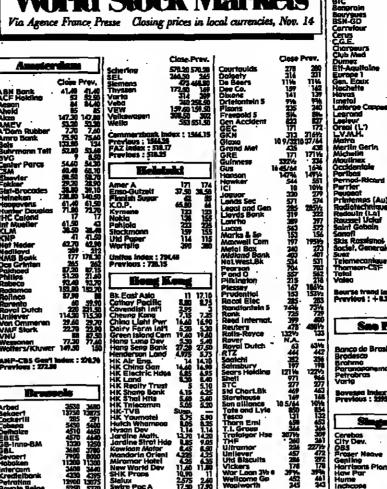
As Hubner and Gruson point out, perhaps the most significant of Prabhupada's legacies were the seeds of jealousy and rivalry he had sown by dividing his "kingdom" among 11 gurus whose egos had not been subsumed but inflamed by their religious vocation. Following Prabhupada's death, the authors write, "the Hare Krishna movement degenerated into a number of companies cultor that have known more the abuse of peting cults that have known murder, the abuse of women and children, drug dealing, and swindles that would impress a Maña don."

The central image of the book becomes that of the impaled sinner, a symbolic warning used by Prabhupada himself when a devotee was to be cast from the fold. It refers to the practice of Indian banana planters, who refers to the practice of Indian banana planters, who impale the carcass of a banana-thieving monkey on a stick and use it to warn other transgressors. The image comes to stand for the violence, terror and exploitation that Hubner and Gruson find beneath the seemingly placid Hindu trappings of New Vrindaban and other ISKCON centers. Hubner and Gruson have chosen to focus, however, less on the why than the who and the how of this whodunit. They do touch briefly on Prabhubada's fundamentalism and his distinct difference from Gandhi's emphasis on nonviolence. Ironically, however, the Hare Krishna move-

nonviolence. Ironically, however, the Hare Krishna move-ment in the United States, which became increasingly isolated, paranoid and apocalyptic, as well as increasingly violent, came to resemble other American cults of the time more than it resembled any traditional Hindu movement.

Carol Flake, the author of "Redemptorama: Culture, Politics, and the New Evangelicalism," wrote this for The

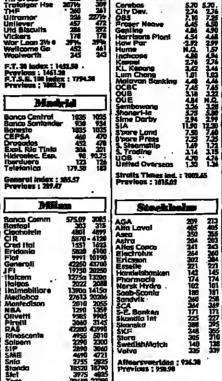
#### **World Stock Markets** Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 14



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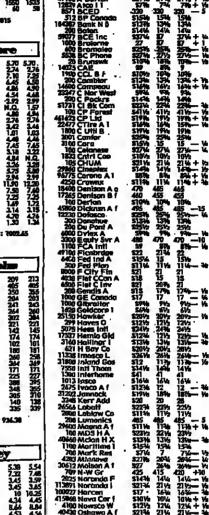
JUNELE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arrold and Bob Lee

WHY THEY FOUND THE NUDIST CAMP SO BORING.

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#### **CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

A RECENT case of a danger-ous-looking gambit getting its retribution at the hands of a determined defender is provided by the game between the Brooklyn grand-master Maxim Dlugy and David Griego of Providence, Rhode Island. It was played in the United States Open Championship in Boston,

which ended Aug. 20. which ended Aug. 20.

In recent years, the Queen's has become a real gambit, rather than a tame temporary sacrifice quickly recouped. Dlugy's move order with 3...a6 is designed to circumvent 3...Nf6 4 Nc3 a6 5 e4 b5 6 e5 Nd5 7 a4 Nc3 8 bc Bb7 9 e6 f6 10 Be2 Qd5 11 O-O Qe6 12 Re1 Qd7 13 Nh4 g6 14 Bg4! f5 15 Bf3 Nc6 16 Bg5!, which conceded Alexandr Belyavsky too strong an attack in their game in Tunis three years ago.

Tunis three years ago.
Griego could have played the careful but unambitious 4 e3, with the point that then 4...b5?! lets White recoup the pawn with positional superiority after 5 a4 Bb7 6b3! But of course, Dlugy would surely have transposed into the old, reasonably safe, main line with 4...Ni6 5 Bc4 e6 6 O-O c5.

· ACROSS

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16 Home of the

positional methods lead to White's obtaining the advantage.

It is normal, after 8\_.c6, for White to apply pressure with 9 Bg5. Then the "Encyclopedia of Chess Openings," Vol. D, 2d Edition, quotes an analysis by the Soviet Armenian grandmaster Smbat Lputian, 9... Nf6 10 e5 Nd5 11 Qal, as yielding White compensation for his sacrificed pawn. Why didn't Griego follow this instead of producing the original 9 Bf4, which turned out to be less demanding for Black?

After 10\_Nd7, he could have se-lected a positional course with either 11 Be2 or 11 g3 and 12 Bg2, but he had no confidence in them and tried to force matters with 11 d5?! Dlugy unllified the effort with 11...ed 12 ed 13 Bb4.

The doubled pawns after 15 Bf6 gf ere a mighty small harvest for Dhigy's 16. Qa5 gave Griego the

choice between entering into a lost pawn-down ending with 17 Qa5 Ba5 18 dc Bc6 and hoping that something would turn up after 18 Qc1.

After 18 Qc3 Bc7 19 O-O b4,
Griego might have given one last
hurrah with 20 Rc1 bc. 21 Bf3, at-



Position after 11 d5

Had 31 Nd3 been played, White would have been in zugzwang after 31...Ba3! Griego blundered with 31 Qf5, allowing 31...Qf1! and he gave



O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

13 Flump's cousin 16 Shore fliers 22 Brds -24 in an unsettled

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

**PEANUTS** 

YOU, TOO! SIT WHERE I TELL YOU, OR I'LL BREAK ALL YOUR ARMS! HERE, HAVE A PROGRAM!! I DON'T CARE WHAT YOUR TICKET SAYS, KID.. SIT DOWN OVER THERE!

YES MA'AM\_THIS IS MY REPORT ON THE









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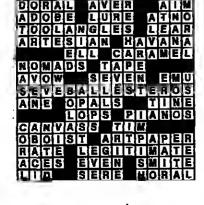














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BY SHERRY BUCHANIA

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#### **Canadians Face Random Drug Tests**

MONTREAL (AP) — All athletes named to Canadian teams attending the Pan American and Olympic Games will be asked to take a random drug test before leaving, the Canadian Olympic Association has an-

Roger Jackson, the COA president, said Sunday: "It's the only viable method, I think, to ensure that we're actually catching individuals who are using a banned substance.

age using a battled substance.

-The first time the testing will be conducted is before the Pan American Games to Havana in 1991. Previously, the COA policy depended largely on what was followed by individual Canadian sports federations.

#### Fiesta Gets Notre Dame, W. Virginia

TEMPE, Arizona (AP) — The Fiesta Bowl has officially lined up what it hopes will be a national championship college football game. On Jan. 2, No. 1 Notre Dame will play No. 4 West Virginia et Sun Devil Stadium. "It's done," a high-ranking member of the Fiesta Bowl selection committee said Monday. He said both teams would come regardless of their record to remaining games.

#### What World Cup Skiing Needs: Snow PARIS (Renters) — Uousually warm weather is threatening the start of the alpine ski World Cup season, due to begin in the French Alps in 10

World Cup officials said Monday that they were worried the first races of the season at Val Thorens and Les Menuires would have to be

postponed unless the weather changed dramatically. Rain fell over the weekend up to a height of 2,800 meters (9,200 feet) in the French Alps, where all slopes, except some glaciers, are devoid of snow for sking. The International Ski Federation's World Cup coordinator, Heinz Schweingruber, said be would go to Val Thorens on Wednesday to examine the situation.

#### For the Record

George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, has been nominated as one of five members of the executive board of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Final approval is scheduled for February. (AP) Jack Nicklaus may be able to resume golf without surgery by using cortisone injections in his ailing back, he said in Pebble Beach, California Nicklaus said he underwent "a minor procedure" three days ago with

cortisone and "my back feels the best it has in a year." Reggie Rogers, R Detroit Lions football player, pleaded not guilty Monday to manslaughter charges to the traffic deaths of three teen-agers and was freed on \$10,000 bond. Officials said his car ran through a red light and slammed into another vehicle Oct. 20 in Pontiac, Michigan, and hat blood tests showed he was intoxicated.

Mark Plastjes of South Africa won the Columbus Marathon to Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday with a time of 2 hours, 12 minutes, 17 seconds. He took bome a \$20,000 first-prize check. (AP)

# Strange Wins Nabisco Golf And Player-of-Year Honor

PEBBLE BEACH, California - Cortis Strange won the \$535,000 first prize and clinched Player of the Year bonors in professional golf on Monday when he birdied the second hole of a sudden-death playoff and beat Tom Kite in golf's richest tournament, the

Nabisco Championships of Strange's fourth victory of the season made him the first player to surpass \$1 million in official single season carnings. on the PGA Tour.

It was the third money-winning title for Strange and his second in a row. The 1988 U.S. Open on also secured PGA Player of the Year honors, vaulting past determines that bonor, He had to win to do it.

Kite, who failed to win this season for the first time in eight years, collected \$256,000 for finishing second and focreased his 1988 earnings to \$760,405.

The playoff was set up when Kite made up two strokes on Strange on the final two holes of regulation play on Sunday and tied him after 72 holes at 279, nine under par.

Kite's round of par 72 Sun-day was the best of a stormy day that produced high winds. driving rain, sleet, chilly temperatures and a one-hour, 27minute delay.

Strange had a fin finishing just before darkness. There was not enough daylight left to continue, so the playoff was delayed until Monday.



anyone's point of view.

team. It's out of his hands."

lowing the game.

aren'ı producing."

cord at five colleges.

and 4-11 last season.

of the Year to 1978.

to four weeks."

back.

Jones, also spoke to the issue fol-

"He probably knows it's inevita-

"He's oot a bad coach," Jones

Rogers look over the Lions at the

added, "but the players he has

start of the 1985 season, following a

20-year coaching career during which be compiled a 129-84-7 re-

He guided the Lions to a 7-9

record his first season, 5-11 in 1986

While at Michigan State in the

Cardinals 24, Giants 17: In Phoc-

nix on Sunday, Neil Lomax of the Cardinals threw for 353 yards and

two touchdowns but injured his left.

tear of the ligament," Lomax said.

"I've been told to keep the knee

elevated for the next 10 days and I

night be out anywhere from three

He twisted it on a 44-yard touch-down pass to Roy Green with 13:16 left that put Phoenix ahead

21-7. Cliff Stoodt came to for Phoe-

New York closed to within 21-14-

on Ottis Anderson's 1-yard run

with 8:15 remaining, but Al Del Greco kicked a 28-yard field goal

with 4:03 left. Paul McFadden's

cut the deficit to a touchdown, but

New York could oot get the ball

cisco, Chris Bahr kicked field goals

Raiders 9, 49ers 3: In San Fran-

nix, which won its third straight.

"The doctors tell me it's a partial

knee in the fourth quarter.

1970s, Rogers was Big Ten Coach

PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Lions owner, William Clay Ford, fired coach Darryl Rogers on Monday. Rogers had led the Na-tional Football League team to a 2-9 record this season and a tie for last place to the NFC Central Divi-

ble, but he's not going to worry about it because there's nothing he Rogers, 53, was fired after the Lions' 23-20 loss on Sunday to the can do," Jones said. "It's not his

#### NFL ROUNDUP

visiting Tampa Bay Buccaneers. The Lions' defensive coordinator, Wayne Fontes, was named toterim

Rogers, in his fourth season with the Lions, has a record of 18-40 in

Fontes, 48, is to his fourth year with the Lions and 13th in the NFL. He spent nine years with Tampa Bay under John McKay.

Fontes got his first coaching job directing the freshman team at Michigan State University to 1965 while working on his master's degree in administration. He coached at Visitation High School in Bay City, Michigan, to 1966-67, win-ning the Class B state championship in 1967 with a team that went

Fontes then served at three universities, including Southern Cali-fornia, where he began a 13-year association with McKay.

There has been speculation over the past month that Rogers would be fired if the team did not turn things around on the field.

The Lions' loss to Tampa Bay drooped them to a tie with the Green Bay Packers at the bottom of the NFC Central.

you'll find the same frustrations as

It was apparent after Sunday's game that Rogers knew something was in the wind. "I'm sure if you ask the players,

anyone in the organization has," Rogers said after the game Sunday. yard field goal in the second quar-"It's extremely frustrating from ter for the 49ers' only points. The Lions' fullback, James

Saints 14, Rams 10: In Los Angeles, Bobby Hebert completed 22 of 37 passes for 249 yards as New Orleans took over first in the NFC West. Gene Atkins sealed the victory when he intercepted Jim Everent's pass in the end zone with 50 seconds remaining.

Dalton Hilliard ran for a 4-yard touchdown and Rueben Mayes rushed for a 3-yard TD. Los Angeles rushed for just 64 yards and New Orleans ran for just 88,

Gerald Willhite ran for a 1-yard touchdown and Rich Karlis kicked

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of 45, 50 and 19 yards for Los three field goals. Earnest Byner Angeles. Mike Cofer kicked a 44-scored on a 2-yard run for Clevefour times in the first half.

Broncos 30, Browns 7: In Denver, John Elway threw an 11-yard toucbdown pass to Orson Mobley and a 5-yarder to Steve Sewell as Denver took a 30-0 halftime lead and beat Cleveland for the 10th straight time.

land, which turned the ball over

Seahawks 27, Oilers 24: In Seattle, Norm Johnson kicked a 46yard field goal with one second left, and Dave Krieg, who had missed seven weeks with a separated shoulder, completed 14 of 26 passes for 188 yards for Seattle.

Warren Moon threw for two touchdowns as Houston missed a chance to pull even with Cincinnat in the AFC Central

Vikings 43, Cowboys 3: In Dallas, Wade Wilson threw three touchdown passes as Dallas lost its seventh straight and suffered the fourth-biggest defeat to its history. Minnesota converted two Dallas fumbles into touchdowns.

Dallas's Kevin Sweeney com-pleted 10 of 28 passes for 93 yards, was totercepted twice, sacked five times - once for a safety - and

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#### VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

# Flutie Measures Up To Patriots' Dream

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Coming through the Gi-

New York Tunes Service

day. Doug Fluoe was approached for a postgame interview on NBC television. Most pro football players would have hurried to the ocar-est camera and smiled, but the little quarterback burried to the Patriots' locker room.

"They ask me every game," be was saying now. "They want to put a face on there that everybody knows, but I told 'em to get somebody who had a great game. Doug Flutie didn't have a great game."
Not great, but good enough for

the Patriots to win. And maybe that's the best way to describe Doug Flutie, maybe that's how be'll be remembered. Not great, but good enough to be a winning quarterback when most National Football League talent scouts thought be was too small.

Not great, but good enough to contribute to three consecuove victories and a 5-2 record since taking over as the Patriots' quarterback.

"He made some plays when we needed them, and be missed some like most quarterbacks do," Coach Raymond Berry said. "But he seems to be able to come up with it when we need it. The play be made when he sprinted to the right and hit Perryman was a buge play."
On a third-and-8 at the Jets' 21-

yard line early in the fourth quarter, Fluoe found Robert Perryman for 18 yards and a first down at the Jets' 3. On the next play John Ste-phens swept into the left corner of the end zone.

And when Jason Staurovsky kicked the extra point for a 14-6 lead, Flutie's third-down pass posiconed what turned out to be the winning touchdown.

Now 26, the 1984 Heisman Tropby winner is listed at 5 feet, 10

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toehes (1.77 meters) and 175 pounds (79 kilograms). But in a black T-shirt with "Skid Row" on ants Stadium tunnel after the Patriots' 14-13 victory over the Jets Sunto be no more than 5-feet-8 before he put on white sneakers. And no

more than 170 pounds. "The public doesn't care about my size," he said. "It's just something for the media to talk about."

Not just the media. More than anybody else, the Patriots talk about Flude's size. About whether he's tall enough to look over or between the huge pass-rushers de-scending upon him. About whether he's quick enough to roll out and

complete a pass consistently.

Now that Tony Eason is about ready to play after having been out several weeks with a damaged right thumb, Berry soon will be confronted with a decision.

If the Patriots find themselves struggling some Sunday with Flutie at quarterback, Berry will be tempted to put Eason in there to salvage a victory. Just as Berry put Flutie in there seven weeks ago when the Patriots were struggling with Tom Ramsey, who later was cut when be complained that he, not Flutie, should be starting.

"Later on 1 might have a bigger role or 1 might have a lesser role,"
Flutie said. "But right now we're winning and that's the bottom

Since generating a fourth-quarter victory over the Indianapolis Colts six weeks ago, Flutie has completed 63 of 131 passes for 835 yards and 8 touchdowns with 7 interceptions. Not great, but good enough to have the Patriots thinking about a wild-card berth in the American Conference playoffs.

"No question we're good enough to make the playoffs," he said. "We beat Cincinnati, we beat the Bears and we played two tough games with Buffalo. We can play with any team to the league,"

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Mid-American Conference

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Addms 1-17-3-25. English 8-19-7-72, Lever 7-163-923. Oresier 15-282-42. Kersey 10-10-5-5 25. Porter 8-13 8-10-25. Rebounds: Denver 56 ISchaves 91. Portland 61 IKersey 81. Assists: Denver 29 | Adams 12), Portland 28 (Porter 14). HOCKEY National Hockey League Standings Corson (81, 5.5mith (2), Lorson (2), Actor (2), Tikkonen (12); Tucker (5), Noeler (3), Faligno (81, Andreychuk (10), Saots en gool; Edmonton (en Puspol 12-8-6-2-25; Buffold WALES COMFERENCE New Jersey Philiodelphic Detroit N.Y. Rangers N.Y. Rangers Yzerman (16), Gallant (7), MacLean (9), Borr (7), Hilasins (3): Leetch (7), Nilan (4), Dahlen (10), Shots on seet: Defroit (on Van-NY Islanders blestrouck) 9-11-9-29; New York (on Stefan 4 4 22 8 2 19 Okausson (4), Howerchuk (10), McBain 3 (10), Hunter (2), Gilhen (3), Ashton (5); Skrudland (1), Smith (11), Keane (4), Shatsen CAMPEELL CONFERENCE

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#### **ART BUCHWALD**

#### What Election Means

WASHINGTON — There have been many telephone calls in the last few days asking what the election outcome means to those of us who live in Washing-

Nothing much will change. Construction has now begun on an underground bunker at the Burning

Tree Conotry Clob for Vice President-elect Dan Quayle.
Bush handlers told me that this Dan Quayle. was being done to emphasize the important role the administration has in store

for Quayle. Unlike the Buchwald treatment of past vice presidents," one staffer said, "we intend to make full use of all of Dan Quayle's qualifications, which means we are

finally going to get this country out rupted of a lot of sand traps." As far as we know, neither Mrs. Bush nor President-elect Bush has an astrologer. The Reagans have offered to turn over their own star-gazer, but Bush's people feel that the president-elect should appoint the astrologer of his choice, to show

the country that he is his own man. There is no major decoration work to be done in the White House. The only question is, will Nancy Reagan leave behind the china she bought during her first term, or will she say, "I paid for these dishes and they are mine"?

Since George Bush claims to hail from both Texas and Connecticut, there is some question about what style of food they will be serving in the White House. The word around Washington is that it will most likely be barbecued quiche.

Domestic help could be a problem. During the last six weeks of the campaign, Bush kept yelling at his cooks, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen" -- and

they all left. There will obviously be many differences between President Reagan and the president-elect.

Reagan always kept asking the American people to win one for the Gipper, Bush has oo Gipper and will probably urge everyone to win one for Dan Quayle, who needs the country's prayers a lot more than the Gipper did.

thing happening to Dan Quayle and George Bush becoming president."

George Bush has a larger family than Ronald Reagan, and he sees

them frequently. This means lots of photo oppor-tunities as each grandchild will in-sist on sitting in Bush's lap. Therefore we can expect to see more People magazine covers featuring Bush children than Princess Diana's and Fergie's babies com-

Social life will remain about the same as it was under the Reagans. Rich people will still be welcome at the White House and treated just

In the sports department, Bush is an ardent termis player and Quayle is a devoted golfer.

The good news is that if Bush travels abroad, Quayle, who is also an excellent tennis player, can fill in a foursome for him so that presidential business will not be inter-

The in university under Bush will be Yale; the out school will be the hated "H" word, which stands for Harvard. Anything coming out of Boston for the next four years will be viewed with the same seriousness as press communiqués from the Sandinistas.

It's hard for George Bush to follow Ronald Reagan's performance, because only President Reagan

could get away with it.

For example, for eight years the president cupped his ear to pretend he was hard of bearing each time he got on or off a helicopter or plane. No matter what the reporters asked, Reagan just shrugged his shoulders indicating he had no idea what they were saying. Every once in a while he would shout back, "No" and "So's your un-

But Bush can't do this, because if he pretends to be hard of hearing, Dan Quayle will offer to take over

Not all people are happy about President Bush winning the election. I met one Democrat who said, "Everybody is concerned that something might happen to George Bush and then Dan Quayle will become president. But no one is worried about the effect of some-

# Filming the Life of a Modern Martyr

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service C UERNAVACA, Mexico — Like any other Hollywood producer, Ellwood E. Kieser spent his weekdays worrying about budget overruns, script changes and daily rushes when the movie "Romero" was being filmed here not long ago.

At week's end, however, he assumed another set of duties; donning his vestments, he would celebrate Mass for the movie's cast and crew.

But Kieser, a member of the order of the Paulist Fathers, was not the only one who was func-tioning in both the secular and religious realms while on location

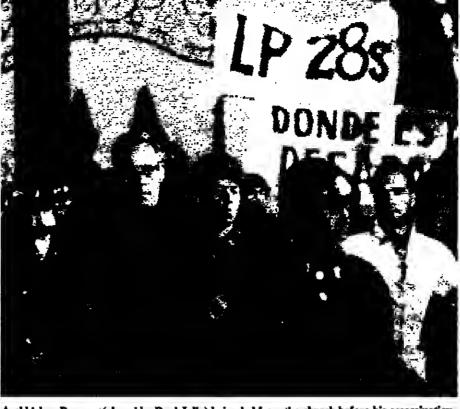
"Romero" is, for starters, the first Hollywood feature film ever to be financed by the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, its subject is a variation on one that has fascinated believers down through the centuries: martyr-dom, this time set amid the political turnoil of contemporary Central America.

"Romero" examines the last three years in the life of Oscar Amulio Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, who was assassinated by a rightist death-squad gunman as he celebrated Mass in a hospital chapel one Monday afternoon in March 1980. Initially a theological tradition-

alist opposed to the church's taking on a political role, Romero became an outspoken defender of human rights as his country slid into a civil war, which is still being fought and has already claimed the lives of at least 62,000 people. Written by John Sacret Young, creator of the "China Beach" telerision series, and directed by John Duigan, a young Aostralian whose "Winter of Our Dreams" and "The Year My Voice Broke" have been favorably received in the United States, "Romero" is, its religious origins notwithstand-

at a mass andience. The film scheduled to be released in the United States later this year, stars Raul Julia ("Kiss of the Spider Woman") as Romero and also features Ana Alicia of the popular television soap opera "Falcon Crest" as a tormented garch family.

ing, a commercial venture aimed



Archbishop Romero (played by Raul Julia) being led from the church before his assassination.

"There's not many laughs in this movie, I admit, but stories of people in very extreme situations and who change as a result can be very interesting." Duigan, who describes himself as an agnostic, said over hinch at the cast's canteen on the day the assassination of the archbishop was being

"This character does go through some very cathartie changes during this three-year period, and the interesting thing from the point of view of a story is how this human being responds, how he finds new resources within himself to deal with this situa-

Though several recent films on Central America, such as "Under Fire" and "Salvador," have been critical or commercial failures, the team responsible for "Romematron from a Salvadorean oli- ro" believes things can be different this time. They argue that the

INTERNATIONAL

success of movies like "Gandhi" or "A Man for All Seasons" proves that audiences do respond to portrayals of inspirational figures so long as the treatment is realistic, which is how they have tried to depict Romero.

"Here is a man who was flawed, who was dragged kicking and ming into heroism, but who finally surrendered his life to God and let God speak and act through him," said Father Kieser, who is known to all here as Father Bud. "This story speaks so elo-quently that it doesn't need any hagiography imposed on it."

Initially, Kieser said, he had envisioned "Romero" as a television movie and took the idea to all ee major networks. "But they turned it down as too controversial, too depressing and with no love interest, as if Romero's love for God wasn't a love interest." Kieser then began thinking of dor, where a theologian friend of

\$238,000.

Smaller sums were contributed by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate and the Latin American desk of the United States Catholic

The filmmakers also received

jor Hollywood studios, "so I fi-nally said the hell with it, I'm going to make this picture my-

States pitched in, too, by offering

the project as a feature film, but met with similar resistance at ma-

Of the \$3 million raised for the film, \$2 million comes from the board of Paulist Pictures, the media wing of the Paulist Fathers. an order that specializes in serving non-Catholics and has for many years produced the television pro-gram "Insight." Bot Roman Catholic bishops in the United

some unusual help from the Ro-man Catholic Church in El Salva-

would be possible to win "an Oscar for Oscar." Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who succeeded Romero,

gave Kieser copies of Romero's diary, which was dictated daily onto an audio cassette, and tapes of some of his most famous homi-Julia said that listening to the material which includes a record-

ing of the assassination, has helped him penetrate what he describes as "probably the hardest role I have ever had to do on film. It's been very useful to hear those tapes, not so much for what Romero says, but to get a feeling for the man," Julia said. "He is not a person who talks in depth about psychological things; he's talking very clearly and coolly about what must have been heartrending and disappointing for him. But once in a while he says, 'I feel great disillusionment, and you appreciate the difficulty of the situation and what the man had to go through."

Before coming to this somewhat bohemian arts center 50 miles south of Mexico City, chosen as a location because of its physical similarity to El Salvador and the willingness of the local clergy to help, Julia had a major role in "Moon Over Parador," a comedy with a Latin American theme in which "I play the one who really controls the government, who is the head of the secret

Julia, who graduated from a Jesuit high school in Puerto Rico before attending Fordham University, found the shift to playing a priest, his first effort in such a role, abropt but intriguing, given the complexities of Romero's

"I think he was a saint, but I'm not playing him as a saint, be-cause you just can't do it," Julia said. "Romero experienced himself as being responsible for everything. We're not talking about belief; he actually saw himself, Christ and the Church as one with the people. But I am playing him as a human being, committed, but with doubts, anger and fear. You can't play a saint; you can only get into the experience of this person who others happen later to

#### PEOPLE

Lyubimov Returning

To Moscow for 2 Plays 3. Yuri Lyubinov, stripped of his Soviet citizenship four years ago. will return to Moscow in January for a lengthy visit to direct two plays at the Taganka Theater. The government news agency Novosti said the 70-year-old Lyubimov would stage the play "Alive," written by Bors Mozhayer in the 1960s, and a work by Fyodor Dostoyevsky — proba-bly "The Possessed" . . . Dmitri tkovetsky, who left the Soviet

Union to go to the United States 11 years ago, will give four concerts in Moscow next month. The 34-yearold violinist will give the first concert Dec. 19 with the Moscow Philharmonie at Tchaikovsky Hall, where his father, Julian, also a violinist, gave his last performance be-fore his death in 1958 at age 32

The 1988 Prix Goncourt was awarded to Erlk Orsenna for his novel "L'Exposition Coloniale" (The Colonial Exhibition), the saga of a family in the rubber business over a century. Erik Orsenna is the pen name of Erik Arnoult, 41, who holds a top job in the French Council of State. The Prix Renaudot went to the Haitian author René Depestre, 61, for "Hadriana dans tous mes rêves" (Hadriana of My Dreams) the first of a trilogy set in the author's home village.

Prince Charles, wearing a bright yellow button proclaiming "Life" begins at 40," launched an appeal Monday to raise £40 million (about \$72 million) for the Prince's Youth Business Trust, the charity he asked to organize his 40th birthday party. Charles chose the trust — which he established in 1976 to help disadvantaged youths find jobs — to organize a street party in Birmingham for his public birthday celebration. Several hundred wellwishers cheered and sang "Happy Birthday, Dear Charlie" when the prince arrived in Birmingham.

Vladimir Horowitz, 85, has do-nated to Yale University 218 original recordings of Carnegie Hall concerts he gave during the 1940s

Charlie Chaplin's family has giv-en Sir Richard Attenborough permission to make a movie about the comedy star's life, the producer's film company said. Filming will not begin for at least a year.

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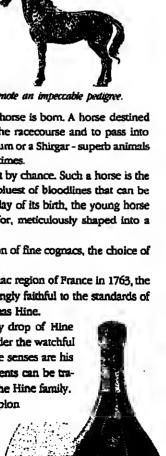
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DATED: Nevember 2, 1981

SHEWFELD, MALEY & KAY

CKDBISD that, pursuent to Bork-reptcy Rule 2017/cl, the Dubtors shall transact by first class mail a copy of the Plans and Disclosure Scategaer fracorparating the revisions, modifica-tions and corrections contained in Exhibit B and 'Cl, or copy of this Order and a Bellet to all arealisms and equily interest heights of the Dubtors required to vote on the Plans of their last locum addresses, within fire (5) days after entry of this Order, and it is farther

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on November 2, 1988, the following Order was entered in the United States Bonkruptcy Court in Houston, Texas

Southern District Of Texas

CROPRED that the form of the command hereto as Edifficit 'A-1' i' 'A-4' care heretoy approved in specins and it is further

SHENFELD, MALEY & KAY 3700 First City Tower Houston, Tenat 77002. Attentions Lenord M. Parkins Cooned for Debtors AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HALIER & FELD

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